

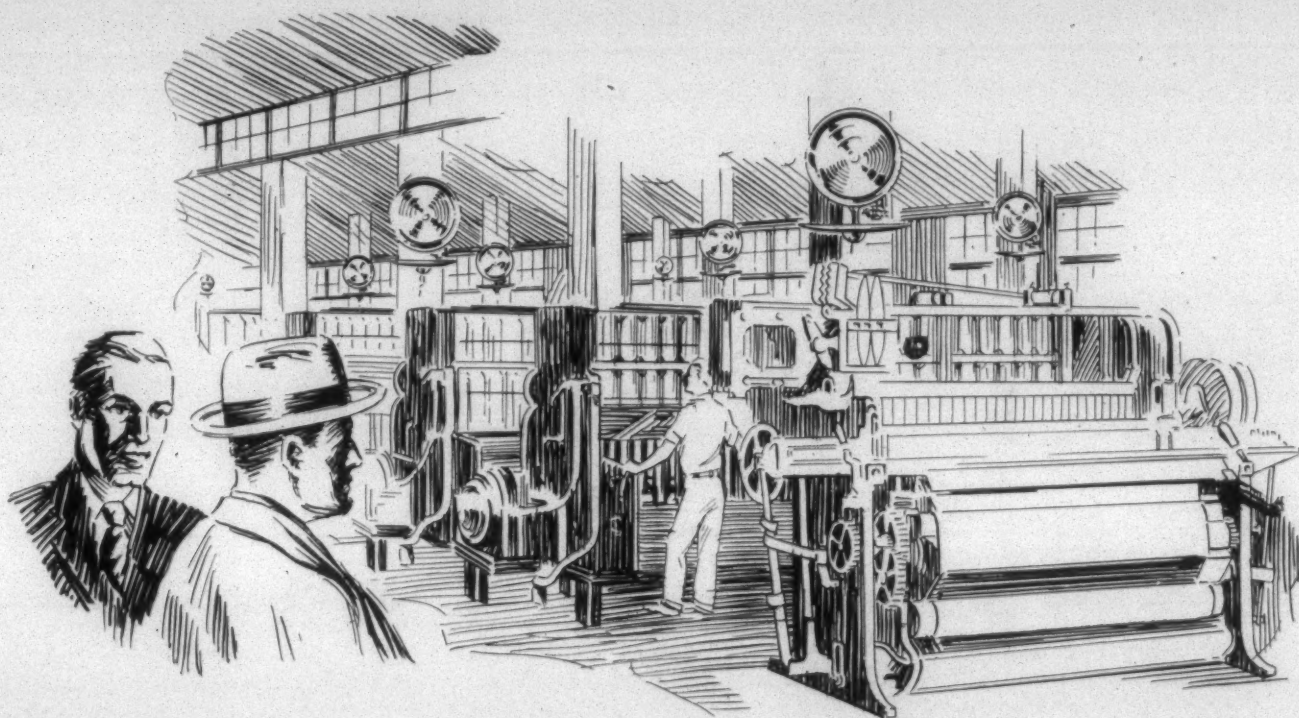
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 35

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1928

NUMBER 8



BAHNSON—The Best Kind of Humidification.

*Mr. Y.—What is the opinion of the gentlemen here as to the best kind of humidification?

Mr. D.—I would say the Bahnson right off.

Mr. E.—I agree.

Mr. R.—The Bahnson gives us the circulating effect so that we have no high spots or no dead spots, and contrary to the statements of some people that they don't control, I have brought some charts along to show that they do.

Yes, they'll tell you "right off" that Bahnson is the best kind of humidification. Let us explain why to you.

THE BAHNSON COMPANY

HUMIDIFICATION ENGINEERS

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New York Office: 93 Worth Street

*Part of discussion which took place at Cotton Superintendents' conference in Boston.

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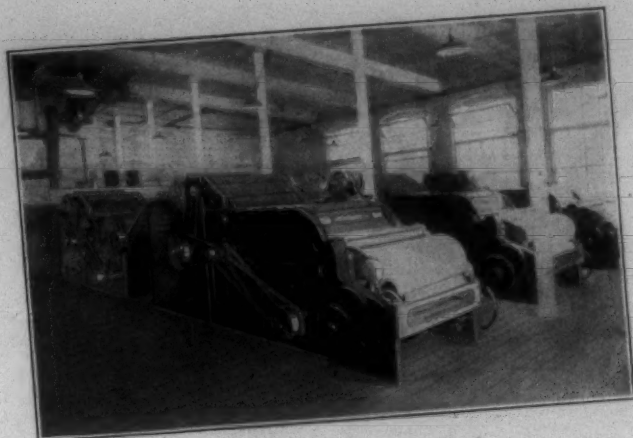
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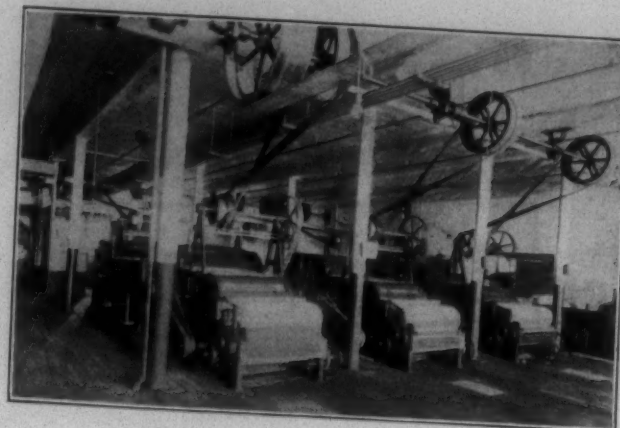
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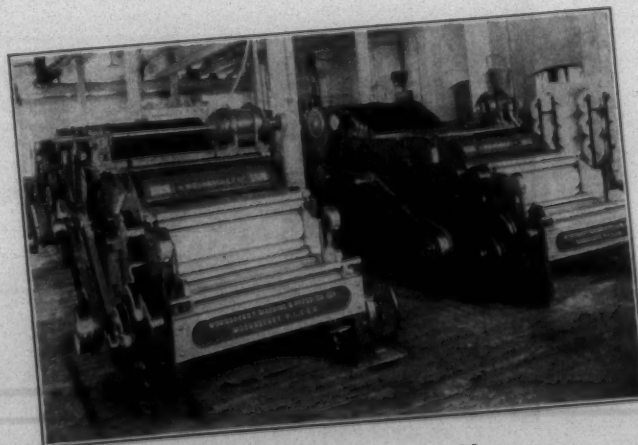
- 3 New Duplex Pickers with 2 Operatives and 30 H. P.
Replacing
- 7 Old Pickers with 4 Operatives and 45 H. P.

Producing Cleaner and evenier laps
Cleaner and evenier roving
Evenier and Stronger Yarn
Cleaner and evenier card sliver and
Cleaner and better cloth

WOONSOCKET MACHINE & PRESS COMPANY, INC.
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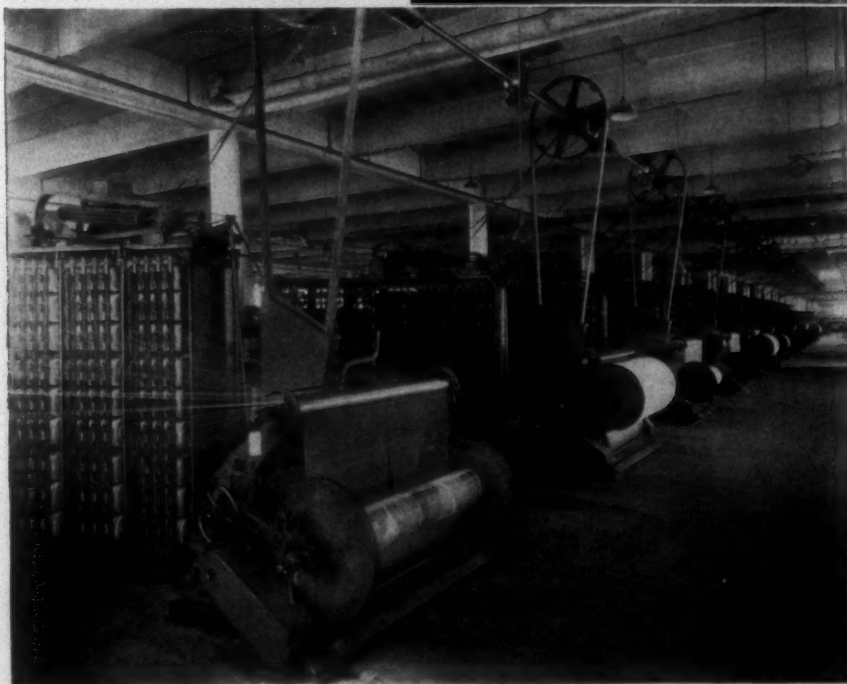
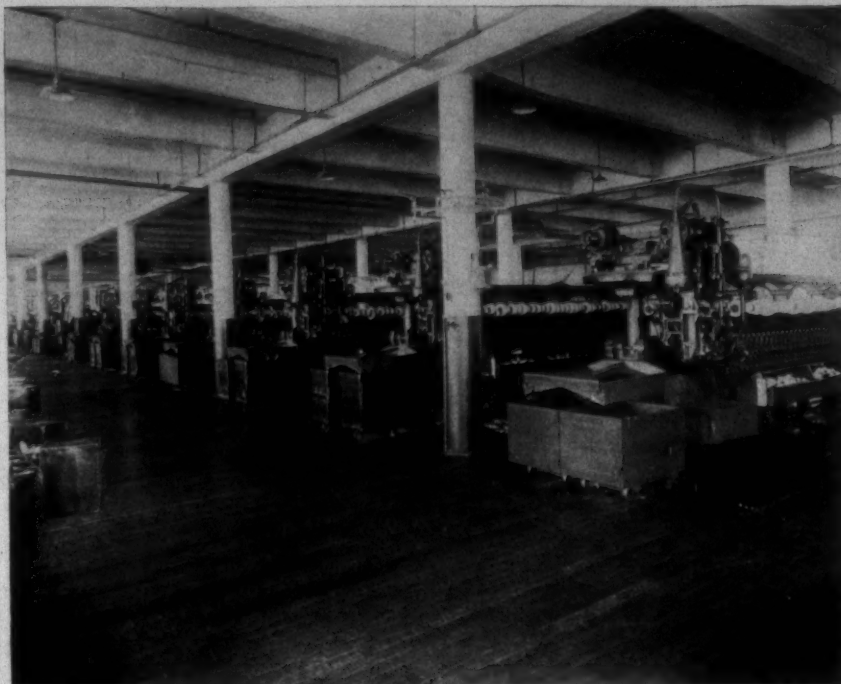
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THE Barber-Colman modern method of automatic spooling and high-speed warping may be the means of helping you to save time and money in a way similar to this mill.

May we consider your problem?

THE photographs reproduced here show "Naumkeag's" fine installation of 13 Automatic Spoolers and 12 High-Speed Warpers.

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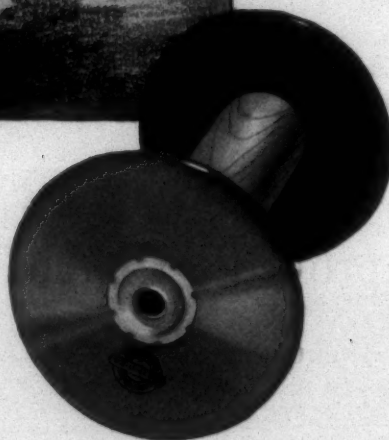
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GREENVILLE, S. C.

"LESTERSHIRES are made to micrometer ACCURACY"



*"That's why
the chairman
stated*



THE annual report had just been read. The largeness of an item for spool replacements immediately caused unfavorable comment.

One director was of the opinion that in addition to the cost of frequent replacements there was a distinct loss of quality of production, owing to spool inaccuracies. Moreover it was his belief that care should be taken in the selection of fibre spools, as even fibre spools varied in efficiency.

The Chairman agreed with him. Said he, "It seems to be the sentiment of this meeting that we equip with Lestershire Fibre Head Spools. This is a wise choice, in my opinion. Our engineers report that Lestershires are made to micrometer accuracy. This extreme care in construction, it seems, results in direct spool economies and a gain in quality of production. And of course Lestershire heads do not break or splinter, and cannot come off."

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 35

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NUMBER 8

Meeting of Southern Textile Association

The semi-annual convention of the Southern Textile Association, held at the Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C., on October 19, was one of the outstanding events in connection with the Southern Textile Exposition. A large number of members attended and the half-day session proved interesting and informative.

Carl R. Harris, president of the Association, and L. L. Brown, vice-president, presided.

In keeping with the Exposition, the addresses dealt largely with modern textile machinery and fabrics. Two of the addresses, dealing with rayon and other synthetic fibres, reflected the growing use of rayon by Southern mills and of fine fabric weaving in the South.

The first speaker on the program was Herbert G. Beede, secretary of Fales & Jenks Machine Company, his subject being "Modern Textile Machinery and the Textile Problem." Mr. Beede spoke as follows:

Modern Textile Machinery and the Textile Problem

It would be impossible in the time allotted me to go very deeply into arguments to prove the points which may be discussed, or to go into details in regard to modern textile machinery and equipment. Of course we all like to have a point fairly well proven before we accept it, and if we are interested in our business we like to discuss details; but I think under present conditions it is more important to discuss the general textile situation in its relation to general conditions, general policies, management, machinery, etc., and to try and draw our conclusions from such statements or premises as appear to be incontrovertible.

Industrial Conditions and the Textile Situation

I believe we can unanimously agree:

1st. That we are in the midst of changing conditions; that the old order of things has passed away; that the changing conditions have affected practically every industry in the country (and throughout the world for that matter); and that the textile industry in particular has been seriously upset.

2nd. That practically every industry is trying hard to adjust itself to the new conditions; that many of our major industries have succeeded to a remarkable degree in adjusting themselves through the use of chemical research, accurate methods of cost accounting, organized management and new selling or distributing methods; that industries as a group are working together to adjust themselves to conditions, to develop and harmonize their products and to restrain foolish and unnecessary over-production, that on the other hand the textile industry might be likened to an enormous fleet of ships tossed hither and thither by the storm, all struggling independently or in small groups to reach a port of safety.

3rd. That all the changes in industrial, economic and social conditions have had a very direct influence on the textile situation.

4th. That of all major industries, the textile industry in particular, needs a plan of co-operation for self control and self adjustment.

Thus, we arrive at the conclusion that the textile industry needs special treatment, and we know that while there may be some minor industries which have suffered reverses or even actual elimination; yet the textile industry is bound to recover, especially in view of the diversified uses which textiles have in connection with food, clothing, shelter and also the new or fourth essential of existence, rapid transportation.

It is obvious that the textile industry will recover even though it takes a long period of time in its readjustment, but that the disasters which have accompanied the readjustment so far and which may still continue to crop out are not at all desirable or beneficial to the industry as a whole.

Temporary Relief

Suppose we agree that even now a remedy is being applied; that the curtailment now operative north and south is the proper procedure, and that if

the curtailment lasts long enough, conditions will adjust themselves. Would you call that a solution of the problem? If you did, I would not agree, for it appears to me to be a situation primarily controlled by force of circumstances rather than good judgment.

We cannot call mere curtailment a solution of the problem, for as soon as curtailment begins to have its effect, over-production will show itself again, to be followed in turn by the necessity of curtailment.

An Ideal Condition

The desire of every business man is for an even flow of business, with reasonable profits from which to pay the dividends to which the invested capital is entitled; with a sufficient margin to be able to pay reasonable wages and not curtail purchasing power; and with a sufficient surplus to keep up the old machinery and install new and improved machinery as fast as obsolescence makes it necessary. In other words, the textile man would like to do business, as far as possible, on business principles.

The Real Trouble

Of course every business must have its ups and downs. The textile business in particular has been known for its three-year periods of prosperity and for its seven lean years. But today, while almost every other line of business appears now and likely to continue prosperous, notwithstanding all predictions to the contrary, the textile business is and has been for some time most certainly in the doldrums. There must of course be an explanation for this, and there must also be a possible solution of the problem. I do not think the explanation or the solution are very difficult to find, but the real remedy may be not only difficult to apply but will doubtless require a considerable period of time. Let us first try to find at least a partial explanation.

In the first place, it is a very old industry hampered by altogether too much history and precedent.

In the second place, it is very much like "Topsy," it just grewed.

In the third place, it is an industry with an endless variety of products.

In the fourth place, confidence and co-operation between textile manufacturers have not held a strong enough place in the industry.

In the fifth place, a thorough, scientific study of machinery, processes, problems of manufacture and distribution never have been carried on as a real and vital part of the whole industry.

In the sixth place, economic and social changes have affected the textile fully as much as any other industry.

In the seventh place, the awakening to the real seriousness of the situation came too late to permit some of the mills to recover.

Success in the Midst of Failure

"But," I hear some one say, "there are a lot of successful mills." This I grant you. There always have been and there always will be. But, why are they successful? The answer is simple—"Good Management and Continued Good Management," and this will explain a lot of things. It means:

- 1st. A strong financial set-up.
- 2nd. Good machinery well kept up and in excellent operating condition.
- 3rd. A good organization inside the mill.
- 4th. A program of replacing old machinery.
- 5th. Good judgment in the class of goods manufactured, and in the proper styling of those goods.
- 6th. A good selling organization, or good selling connections.
- 7th. Last, but not least by any means, the conservation of resources in times of prosperity.

In fact "Good Management" can include almost everything.

Reduction ad absurdum

But! Let us suppose that every mill could measure up to these specifications. Could they all be successful? The answer is, probably they would to push its business to the limit. Then we would have an even more disas-

trous condition than at present because we would have competition on an equal basis, all able to stand up for a considerable period at least, or until ruin stared them in the face.

On the other hand, we have credited them with good judgment and good management. Therefore, of necessity their good judgment would prevent any such catastrophe.

But, as the matter stands today, we have mills able to make a profit, mills just able to hold their own, and mills absolutely bankrupt, so that, reducing this condition also to an absurd conclusion, it would be possible to carry on over-production and destructive competition to the point where only enough mills survived to actually supply the demand. Perhaps that will be the actual outcome of the present situation, but I cannot conceive that the mills will carry on to such a destructive conclusion, especially now that we have seen such good results from the first efforts of the Textile Institute.

Perhaps then, the conditions which confront civilization in general and the textile industry in particular are different from the things of the past, and require a new method of procedure. Unquestionably, we have stepped over the threshold of the twentieth century into a new order of things.

What Does the Story of Civilization Show?

If a bank is asked to loan money to an individual they want to know his character and his past record, and in the case of a corporation they want to know the character of the men at the head of it and as far as possible the record of past performance. If we buy stocks and bonds we investigate the organization of the corporation, the men connected with it, and the record of past earnings. If we invest in a promotion, the record of the men connected with it is our best guide, but we also want to know something about the enterprise itself. We must find out if the particular industry which the new enterprise represents shows possibilities through the past successes or has a promise for future development. It would seem as if history is the record by which the present can be judged and the future anticipated.

Let us therefore digress for a moment and see what has been the program of the centuries. Very briefly, the story might be told as follows:

At first there were the individual families fighting for existence and each supplying its own wants. This naturally developed into the clan fighting and working together as a group, but gradually through individual genius producing necessities which were bartered between the individuals. This was followed in turn by the development of small nations, the growth of civil government, the growth of trade between individuals, clans and nations, each nation still fighting for its existence but gradually absorbed by the more powerful nation, until at length the larger nations prescribed by their natural boundaries and a common language settled down to more peaceful pursuits but with frequent wars because fighting was still an occupation.

In the meantime trade had been developed; manufacturers had become an organized proposition instead of an individual effort; commerce had developed and transportation gradually improved; the nations traded one with the other; a real medium of exchange had come into existence; the manufacture and use of iron and other metals had been developed. The Mechanical Age had begun. The wonderful roads already developed for purposes of war and conquest were now used for transportation, for trade and travel; the iron workers developed steel; soon transportation was improved by bridges, railroads and steamships; factories were driven by steam instead of water power; manufacturing rapidly developed and competition began to show its head.

At length, the whole world had been opened up to trade and commerce and for a time the undeveloped nations absorbed products through foreign trade.

The Age of Steel was followed in turn by the Age of Electricity.

In the meantime the telegraph and telephone had developed; transportation and intercommunication apparently already complete and rapid were followed in turn by the automobile, the aeroplane and radio.

In the meantime the alchemists have given place to the industrial chemists, who, working in conjunction with the scientist, engineer and mathematician, have reduced miscellaneous knowledge and discoveries to exact science. Their work has benefited all lines of industry and has become an intimate part of our daily lives. Guess work and the rule of thumb no longer enter into their operations. Together they have produced the machinery and the tools, the electrical devices, the alloy steels and all of which working together have made it possible to produce not only all our various requirements but, without any difficulty and if uncontrolled, an enormous over-supply.

Shall We Have Destructive Competition, or Shall It Be Co-operation?

It is very evident that we have arrived at a point in world history and civilized life where supply can easily exceed the demand; where new products are brought out almost every day and readily absorbed by a waiting public; where purchasing power is beyond the dream of avarice; where supply and demand is still the ruling factor, but where unrestrained competition must be bridled and replaced by co-operative trade organizations working for the benefit and advancement, each for its individual branch of industry.

It has always been said that competition is the life of trade, and while it is undoubtedly still true as regards some of the minor and undeveloped lines

of business, yet on the other hand competition today can prove almost the death of trade by crippling an industry so that the particular industry, through lack of sufficient profits to enable it to develop, is unable to keep in line with present day advancement.

Many people will say that restriction of competition means obnoxious trusts and high prices. Twenty years ago we might have agreed with them, but today I believe that scientific development can do more to cheapen costs and improve the quality of a product than destructive competition, and that scientific research while too expensive for the average small organization can and must be carried on by group organizations.

In other words, the present day is a transition from the age of any particular material or force, such as steel or electricity, to the Age of Scientific Research and Trade Co-operation.

Group Organization With Scientific Research

Having arrived at the conclusion that group organizations have become a necessity, the question naturally arises—Would it interfere with the anti-trust laws of the United States. The answer is "A group organization is not a trust." The group organization is a combination to study the particular industry in order to learn its strength and correct its weaknesses; to advertise the products or the services of the industry; to investigate and institute new methods of manufacture; to discover and analyze markets; to improve methods of distribution; to inform its members as to the probability of over-production; to solicit the aid of allied industries; to compare costs; to compare products; to compare prices relative to the value of the product or service rendered; to compare methods of manufacture and to utilize every element of scientific discovery and invention in order to advance the particular industry. The group is composed of individuals or separate corporations free to conduct their business as they see fit, to make their own prices and to compete just as far as they consider advisable in the light of exact data and knowledge.

Unquestionably, the knowledge gained and the assistance obtained through group organizations, if carried into practice, will enable the members to make profits at prices which otherwise might have been ruinous.

On the other hand, the trust by controlling an industry or a large part of it can dictate prices and make profits, provided, however, they do not go contrary to the law of supply and demand. They of course have an opportunity to be either a good trust or a bad trust, but they are still open to competition if they try to maintain unreasonably high prices.

Control of Group Organization

Now let us try and apply our conclusions to the textile business itself. I believe we should apply the same methods to the textile industry which have been and are being applied to practically all other industries. Every trade publication tells the story. Our industry should have a major organization; let us say the Textile Institute with minor groups representing a proper subdivision of the industry. The activities of the organization could be carried to almost any extent and would be of inestimable value in controlling and developing the industry.

We should have a Textile Laboratory where machines and processes could be tested on their merit, where data could be worked out and standards established.

Under present conditions one branch of this Institute might well be devoted to the problem of reorganizing, consolidating and eliminating, if necessary, the weaklings in the industry.

Getting Under Way

Now while such an organization is getting under way and beginning to function, the "survival of the fittest" will undoubtedly take its toll, but we must get into the attitude not of looking at the individual case, but at the industry as a whole and endeavor to place it on a basis of even and continued prosperity. We will have to admit that there is a lot to be done and that the problem is not as simple as we might wish. Were it not for the fact that unsuccessful and weak mills have actually dictated to quite an extent the price of yarns and goods so that the successful mills have fought almost a losing battle, it would be difficult to gain co-operation of the entire industry, but I believe the mills have had their lesson and that almost every one of them would take an active interest in such a co-operative trade organization.

I am particularly interested in a Textile Laboratory because I feel sure the mill man is awake to the fact that he needs modern equipment and improved methods, and I know that the machinery man is working hard to produce not only improved machinery but an improved type of machinery involving new principles designed to operate at high speeds, to improve the quality of work, to give better production and to reduce cost.

Why should we continue our rule of thumb methods? Why should we continue to try out a new machine here and a new machine there, when a proper laboratory conducted by an impartial and competent corps of experts might easily conduct tests which would be of benefit both to the manufacturer of the machines and the mills who would be interested in them? There is no doubt in my mind but that the mill men are open minded and anxious for new and improved machinery and processes, but naturally they wish to be shown.

New Machinery and Equipment

I sometimes wonder if we realize how much progress has been made in the last thirty-odd years in new machinery, new equipment and new types of mill construction. I wonder if we realize what a difficult task it has been to introduce the new machines and equipment, and I am surprised when I realize how many mills have failed to keep up with the procession or have installed very little, if any, of the new equipment.

Once we argued against the automatic loom. Today we accept it without question.

The self threading shuttle slowly but surely replaced the "Kiss of Death."

The quick traverse winder for parallel tubes and cones has replaced to a great extent the old double headed spool.

Artificial humidification with automatic control has made it possible to operate in any climate and under all conditions.

The vacuum and other card stripping devices have made the card room more sanitary, have improved production and reduced labor cost.

The warp drawing-in and the warp tying-in machines came into use as an important labor saving device, insuring against carelessness and labor troubles.

The knot tyer for spoolers materially improved the spooling and the later warping operations.

The high speed warper with automatic spooling has made wonderful strides in mills operating on standard coarse goods.

The high speed warper with large cone package creel has begun to find its place during the last few years.

The high speed comber came at a time when the combing of cotton yarns was on the increase, thus making the combing process both possible and profitable without sacrificing too much floor space.

Tape drive for spinning and twisting frames was bitterly opposed by many mills and by machinery competitors. Today not only is it accepted but demanded in all new installations and an important factor in the price of second hand machinery.

The spooler tension for filling wind bobbins increased the speed of spooling and reacted favorably on the spinning process.

The large package twisted for tire yarn and other work, using sizes of rings and bobbins, once considered not only impractical but impossible, was developed and came into use well timed with the development of the tire business.

Fifteen years ago, the ball bearing spindle was considered impracticable. Today it is accepted for twister spindles and considered almost a necessity for tire fabric yarns.

For years experiments and tests were conducted looking toward the introduction of a ball bearing spinning spindle. At length the SKF roller bearing bolster was developed, and spindles equipped with it manufactured and installed in large quantities throughout Europe. Now it has been introduced into this country and can be furnished by any of the textile machine shops. Ball and roller bearing spindles not only save power but they save oil, labor and upkeep, and withal they improve very materially the quality of the work produced by the spinning frame or the twister.

Anti-friction bearings once produced in various crude forms, finally developed and perfected in connection with the automobile and various mechanical devices, today are being applied to all kinds of textile machinery and are standard equipment on opening, cleaning and picking machinery.

The high speed twister ring in various forms came as a result of the demand for higher speeds, particularly in tire fabric twisters where the number of machines involved required hundreds of thousands of twister spindles.

Large package spinning with ring and traverse properly proportioned to the size of yarn is nothing remarkable except that today machinery is built suitable in construction and capacity for the work to be done. Less than thirty years ago, the largest twister ring in use was $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; today it is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The largest spinning ring in use was $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; today it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Long draft spinning has come into prominence in the last few years and hundreds of thousands of spindles have already been equipped with it. Long draft is not new. It was a matter of trial and experiment for a great many years but until recently it seemed to lack those vital points of refinement and construction which meant success. Judging by the reports which came to us from mills where thousands of spindles of equipment have been installed it seems to have a considerable excess of good points over any which may appear objectionable and the consensus of opinion seems to be that even with the longer draft a stronger yarn is produced, particularly where mixed staple cotton is used. Very plainly long draft has an element of virtue in it which is bound to hold a prominent place in the future construction of the spinning frame.

How much better long draft or even the ring spinning frame might operate if the cotton were properly prepared in the picker room, very few of us can predict; but to my mind our most important step and one which should be taken without delay is the revamping of our opening, cleaning and picking processes.

Before proceeding further, let us not overlook the fact that other very important developments affecting the modern textile mill have taken place.

Electricity, a source of power more flexible than our old cumbersome engines with line shafts and counters, maintains a more constant speed, improves lighting conditions and cleanliness and reduces the labor of maintenance. Electrification of an old mill is one thing, but the modern electrically driven mill is of new design and construction, a great advance in the art of mill building, a thing of beauty and a joy forever; at least so it appears to us now.

Thus far in discussing progress in textile machinery and equipment we have been following quite closely the chronological sequence of events, but now as we approach the end of the story we really arrive at the beginning of the Cotton Textile Process; i. e., the preparation of cotton.

Opening, Cleaning and Picking

The necessity for new methods of opening, cleaning and picking has become more and more insistent and in the last few years the further necessity of reduced costs of manufacture has also had its effect. The result was the gradual development of a new system based on a theory. Of course theories are not necessarily practical, but the theory on which this development is based is merely the theory that the preparation of cotton should be subdivided; that in no process of preparing the lap should the cotton be abused; that the cotton should first be opened, then cleaned and finally made into a lap; that the lapper is not a cleaning machine, but primarily a machine for making laps for the card and that these laps should be made as even and uniform as possible in order that beginning with the card and subsequent processes, the sliver may be clean, even and uniform, with the staple in good condition, still retaining all its natural strength and elasticity.

How well this idea has been carried out is already partly proven, but the extent to which this new preparation will improve the later processes in the mill is not yet fully demonstrated, except as one may rely upon the statements of mill executives where the system has been adopted. The statement has been made frequently that it improves the entire operation of the mill, the quality, the cleanliness, the strength and the evenness of the yarn, all of which in turn improves the loom production and quality of goods.

This result was to be expected because if we have obtained the results according to the theory, then we have prepared for the card an exceptionally good lap, not as perfect a result as can be expected in time but still far ahead of anything produced heretofore. Of course for a long time we proceeded more or less blindly, for as usual, though the theory might be correct, actual practice showed up the mechanical defects.

Working Out Fundamental Principles

But, to make a long story short; it has been found that several fundamental principles are involved.

1st. That cotton should not be beaten from feed rolls or across closely set grid bars in the early part of the process, or until a major part of the foreign material in the cotton has been removed.

2nd. That the best results without injury to the cotton were obtained by centrifugal action with all obstructions, such as grid bars and screens, at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or 2 inches away from the beaters.

3rd. That all the machines in the equipment which employ beating or whipping processes should have dead air chambers in order to allow the dirt or other foreign material, once thrown out, to stay out.

4th. That in the pickers themselves the action of the beater should be a whipping action and not a beating action and that the setting should not be closer than $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch at the pedal nose with considerably more clearance at the grid bars.

5th. That each process of cleaning, beating or whipping should be controlled by accurately gauged condensers, lattices, and stripping rolls, so that the travel of the cotton through the processes would be positively regulated.

6th. That each alternate process of opening or cleaning or aerofying or blending or lapping must be (for lack of better terms, let us say) "alternately—gentle and violent treatments." The gentle treatments such as the bale breaker pulling the cotton apart without breakage or injury, the condenser section, cleaning, aerofying and controlling the travel of the cotton, the lattice feeders pulling the cotton still more apart, blending and aerofying at one and the same time; while the violent treatments would be the centrifugal shaking and cleaning action of the vertical opener, or the centrifugal vibrating and cleaning action of the horizontal cleaner, or the whipping, breaking up and cleaning action of the picker beater.

In other words the whole process can be stated simply as follows:

Opening up more and more the cotton to get it into small bunches, and each time it is opened up finer and finer to extract more dirt or foreign material contained within the individual tufts of cotton.

7th. That each alternate process of breaking up or refining the matted cotton shall differ somewhat from the previous in order to obtain a different effect, breaking up the cotton into smaller tufts and each time removing a somewhat different variety of foreign material.

In order to complete the process, to make it continuous, to assist in the mixing and to eliminate mechanical difficulties, a new form of distributor had to be worked out. This new type of distributor, entirely free from automatic devices, is about as simple in construction and operation and as

effective for automatically mixing the cotton as any device of which one could conceive.

A Step Ahead

Now that there has been worked out all these principles of handling cotton we are able by using equipments varying somewhat in detail, to prepare almost any staple or grade of cotton so that in the final lap the cotton enters the calender rolls a uniform, even, clean and homogeneous layer. As one mill man expressed it, "Just as I have always had in mind and been looking for but never have seen before."

If this alone had been accomplished it would have been worth while, but when one realizes that in addition to this result there is a saving of floor space, a saving of power, and a saving of labor with increased production and practically no rejected laps, it may well be considered a wonderful step towards the simplification of preparing cotton and a long step toward improvement of later mill processes.

Conclusion

Now let us see what conclusion we can draw from our rapid outline of the Textile Problem and some of the many important factors relating to the situation.

You will note that we have not discussed the enormous increase in artificial silk and its effect on the cotton textile situation. Artificial silk is here to stay and must be reckoned with.

We have not discussed changes in social conditions or abbreviated clothing. These conditions are here and can be altered very little by beseeching arguments or enticing fabric designs.

We have not discussed hours of labor or made any comparison between the North and South. In our advancing civilization, hours of labor must of necessity become less and less. Otherwise, what possible benefit can we derive from our wonderful industrial development?

We have not discussed the question as to whether it is better to manufacture in the North or in the South. Frankly, I do not know the answer, but I do know, from my connection with a concern purchasing thousands of yards of goods for mechanical uses, that these goods come largely from New England and at lower prices than can be obtained through New York selling houses.

We have not discussed the question of distribution, but I do know, from the experience just mentioned, that buying direct is much more satisfactory than buying through brokers or commission houses.

We have not discussed child labor or night work either for men or women. In any case these things being entirely unethical and unnecessary are bound to rectify themselves either by legislation, force of circumstances or by that wonderful power called "Good Judgment," and eventually this will apply even in the case of the tire fabric yarn mills, where at the present time night and day operation is almost universal, but in this case is entirely a matter of actual supply and demand.

We have not discussed the argument that housing has been constructed for night operation and that discontinuance of night operation would mean unemployment and idle tenements. This is a situation entirely beside the problem and one which is bound automatically to work out its own salvation.

All these conditions as well as the major problem must be met in the light of exact knowledge, scientific research and good judgment.

Let us therefore conclude and I hope you will agree or at least think it over:

1st. That we must not be like the political speaker, who from the very necessity of the case must present one side of the argument to the entire elimination of the other. We must face matters squarely and not duck the issue.

2nd. That overtime running and reckless competition are detrimental to the industry as a whole, and should be considered a relic of the past.

3rd. That in the light of history and the growth of modern trade practices, co-operation is absolutely necessary.

4th. That a trade association to be effective must include in its membership practically the entire industry, that a proper and efficient trade organization might easily be the outgrowth of the present Textile Institute, and that a textile laboratory should be established as a part of the organization.

5th. That unless something of the sort is done, the ups and downs of the textile business will continue to harass the industry.

6th. That mills financially embarrassed but otherwise sound need the helping hand of a central organization, either in the way of consolidations or of absorption by more successful organizations.

7th. That mills hopelessly antiquated and inefficient might just as well be eliminated now as any other time and their affairs settled up.

8th. That there has been a very marked advance in textile machinery, equipment and mill construction and that what we call successful mills have to a considerable degree kept up with this progress in so far as possible. This we know in part from our own records, because, for the last few years, practically all new machinery has been sold to this class of mills.

Finally, we must all admit that the trend in all things related to the textile

business clearly indicates greater progress and more rapid development than ever before, for rapid progress is the order of the day.

It is absolutely safe to predict that if the cotton textile industry can be and finally is organized as a complete working unit, guided by an active and efficient personnel, that we will be in a much better position to meet the trend of falling prices and tariff reductions, that we will have a better opportunity to compete for foreign trade and that the entire industry can make consistently better profits because of cost reductions based on new methods, improved equipment and exact data.

The next addresses was by R. H. De Mott, general sales manager of the SKF Industries, who spoke upon "The Advantages of Roller Bearing Spindles."

The Advantages of the High Speed Roller Bearing Spindle

It hardly seems necessary in this day and age, when the anti-friction bearing has been so generally accepted in practically every industry in which wheels turn, to go into a lengthy discussion of the principles of the anti-friction bearing. However, it should be stated that the anti-friction bearing depends for its efficiency upon hardened and polished steel rolling elements, rolling between two hardened and polished steel surfaces, whereas the plain or sleeve bearing depends for its efficiency upon the maintenance of an oil film between, what would otherwise be, two rubbing surfaces.

It is a well established fact that to operate successfully at any speed the plain bearing must be lubricated by an oil film. The plain bearing is in effect a pump in which the flow of a viscous lubricant through a passage of varying area develops a pressure sufficient to sustain the imposed load but it must be borne in mind that the maintenance of the oil film affording maximum efficiency of a plain bearing depends upon a proper combination of a number of variables, some of the most important being as follows:

Oil viscosity.

Rubbing speed in feet per minute.

Bearing load.

Diameter of the bearing.

Length of bearing.

Diametric clearance.

The anti-friction bearing does not depend upon an oil film as the load carrying element but needs the lubricant for the purpose of reducing the small amount of friction between the rolling elements and the spacer or retainer, and also to protect the highly polished surfaces of rolling elements and raceways against corrosion.

The textile industry was apparently one of the first to realize the real disadvantages of the plain bearing and the advantages of the ball bearing as applied to the spinning spindle for records show that some forty years ago attempts were made to produce an anti-friction bearing spindle. Many different designs and constructions were employed, making use of single and multiple rows of balls at the neck and single rows of balls or plain bearings at the step. These different types of spindles proved the advantages of the anti-friction bearing principle as applied to the spinning spindle through power saving, lubrication saving, more uniform speed, better quality of yarn, etc., but the life of these spindles was extremely short and consequently did not present an attractive proposition for the mill owner.

Recognizing the disadvantages presented by early types of anti-friction spindles one of the SKF companies abroad conducted a systematic and scientific study of this spindle problem, resulting in the SKF roller bearing spindle which we are now offering to your industry through the various manufacturers of cotton spinning machinery.

The SKF roller bearing spindle is a flexible Rabbeth spindle which, in its outer appearance, corresponds to the usual plain bearing spindle. The cast-iron bolster of the plain bearing spindle has been replaced by a steel one in which the upper, or roller bearing, and the bottom, or step plain bearing, are rigidly mounted. The bolster is therefore a complete unit and is mounted in the base of the spindle with a certain amount of radial play which permits the blade and bobbin to find its own axis of rotation. (See Plate No. 1.)

The cylindrical rollers of the precision roller bearing at the neck are guided between parallel flanges of the outer race, which race is made of a high grade chrome steel, hardened throughout and ground. The cylindrical rollers are spaced and held in place by a one-piece retainer of solid bronze, this retainer being designed in such a way that the rollers are held in place when the blade is removed from the base and bolster. The inner race of the bearing is the blade itself which, at the bearing position, is of cylindrical shape, hardened and ground. The line contact of the rollers with the outer race and spindle blade provides for a maximum capacity within a limited space and also has a beneficial influence in that it represses the mounting movement of the spindle from the start of the operation, and consequently the so-called leaping or mounting of the spindle blade is reduced to a minimum.

The lower or step bearing, which is rigidly held in the lower part of the bolster sleeve, is a glass hardened chrome steel cup with an included angle

of 80 degrees and spherical seat. The bottom or point of the blade is also glass hardened with an included angle of 60 degrees and small ball point. The upper part of the step bearing has an angle of 2 degrees 45 inches, whereas the blade at the corresponding location has an angle of 2 degrees 30 inches. This step bearing is provided with oil holes and groove for the proper circulation of oil.

In principle the blade and whorl assembly is the same as for the plain bearing spindle, that part of the blade above the whorl being the same in both cases.

The base of the SKF spindle, although the same in principle, is somewhat simpler than that of the plain bearing spindle for the base does not extend up into the whorl and there need be no oil snout. The external dimensions of the base may be practically the same although in some cases, in order to

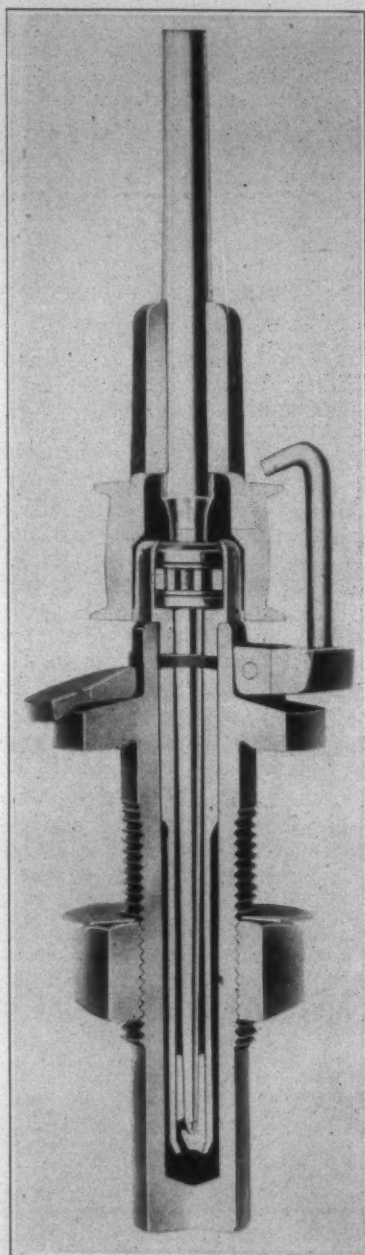


PLATE No. 1

In 1923 Professor Otto Johannsen, of the Textile Research Institute, Reutlingen-Stuttgart, Germany, started a series of tests with various kinds of spindles in order to obtain comparative figures. All of the prominent makes of anti-friction bearing spindles on the market at that time were selected for test and these tests were carried over a period of one year, were run in a spinning mill under actual mill conditions, and showed a comparison of—

First—Plain bearing spindles.

Second—Three different kinds of ball bearing spindles.

Third—SKF roller bearing spindles.

The five different kinds of spindles tested are shown in the following sketch and it will be noted that: (See Plate No. 2.)

G1—Plain bearing spindle is of the regular type.

A—One row of balls in the neck bearing. Inner race mounting pressed on the shaft. Point contact between balls and both races. Regular stop bearing.

B—One row of balls in the neck. Groove in the spindle blade used as an inner race. Point contact between balls and outer race only. Regular step bearing.

C—Four rows of balls at neck. Blade used as inner race. Point contact between balls and both races. Blade supported at the step by a row of balls.

D—The SKF roller bearing spindle is of the type which is shown in the enclosed sketch and which has been fully described above.

The test was conducted by first taking all necessary readings and measurements of four frames equipped with the plain bearing spindle, these

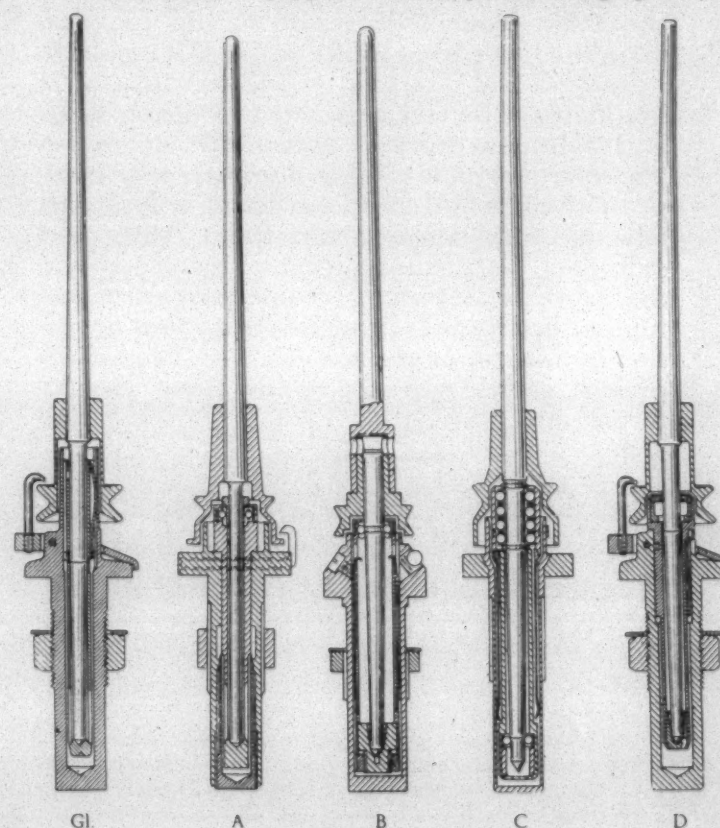


PLATE No. 2

frames being all of the same type and working under the same conditions.

At the end of May, 1923, the plain bearings were removed and three frames were equipped with the three different types of ball bearings above mentioned. The fourth frame was equipped with the SKF roller bearing spindle.

All of the anti-friction spindles ran satisfactorily at the beginning and all showed practically the same efficiency and advantages but in December, 1923, spindle A started giving trouble through bearing failure, the number of ends down began to increase, and eventually the operator had to run the frame slower in order to keep the spindles in operation. In May, 1924, just a year after installation, it was necessary to change this frame equipped with type A spindles to the plain bearing spindles, as practically all of the ball bearing spindles had failed.

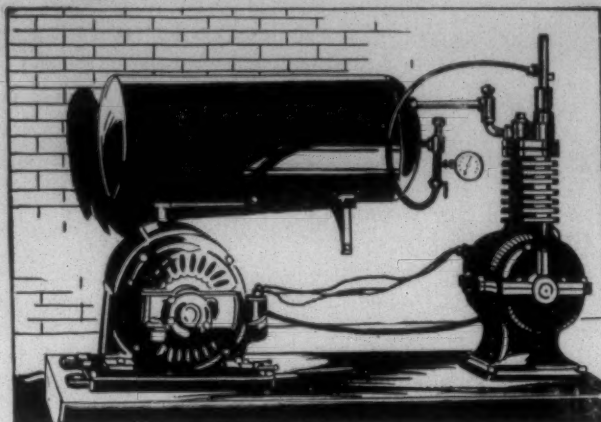
The spindles of type B were replaced with plain bearings in August, 1927. The spindles of type C were replaced with plain bearings in September, 1927.

The SKF roller bearing spindles are still running today and the firm in whose plant these tests were conducted has been so convinced of the satisfac-

provide for a proper lubrication chamber, the outside diameter of the base may be slightly larger than the base of the plain bearing spindle. The complete SKF spindle unit consists of the same three principal parts as the plain bearing spindle; namely, the spindle blade and whorl assembly, the bolster and the base. In both SKF and plain bearing spindles the units are handled in practically the same way.

Because of the failure of former types of anti-friction bearing spindles it was not possible to go back to the mill owners with another type of anti-friction bearing spindle and have them accept it with open arms. This new spindle was looked upon skeptically and it was only possible for us at first to make single frame installations and as these spindles were developed in one of the SKF plants abroad first installations of these spindles were naturally made in foreign countries. The first of these SKF roller bearing spindles were delivered and installed in 1919 and 1920 and the first large sized orders were obtained in 1921 and 1922.

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tory performance of the SKF spindle that there are now installed in this mill 14,000 SKF spindles.

The following tabulations show the results of the tests conducted, the conditions of test being as follows:

400 spindles per each frame. 2¼-inch gauge.

6-inch traverse. 1 1-16-inch diameter of ring.

Spindle speed 6940 minimum—9350 maximum.

Paper bobbins spinning No. 42 yarn. 10-hour per day operation.

All frames operated in same spinning room. All spindles, plain and anti-friction, lubricated with same spindle oil.

TABLE 1

Type of Spindle	Plain B G1	Plain B G1	Plain B G1	Plain B G1
Machine No.	1	2	3	4
May, 1923				
1. Power Consumption without motor in H.P.	4.113	3.87	4.05	4.34
2. Lbs. of yarn per spinning hr.	5.94	5.95	5.94	5.98
3. Lbs. of yarn per 10,000 rev. of front roll	9.50	9.43	9.40	9.58
4. KW/h. per lb. of yarn	0.525	0.480	0.507	0.543

TABLE 2

Machine No.	1	2	3	4	5
Type of Spindle	BB A	BB B	BB C	SKF D	
June, 1923 (new bands)					
1. Power Consumption without motor in H.P.	2.68	2.76	3.039	2.78	
2. Lbs. of yarn per spinning hr.	5.50	5.42	5.62	5.78	
3. Lbs. of yarn per 10,000 rev. per front roll	8.62	9.22	9.26	9.46	
4. KW/h. per lb. of yarn	0.346	0.378	0.408	0.3782	

TABLE 3

Machine No.	1	2	3	4	5
Type of Spindle	Plain B G1	BB A	BB B	BB C	SKF D
December, 1925 Spindles run in					
1. Power consumption without motor in H.P.	3.60	2.182	2.41	2.37	2.39
2. Lbs. of yarn per spinning hr.	5.35	4.375	5.15	5.21	5.35
3. Lbs. of yarn per 10,000 rev. of front roll	8.73	7.62	8.66	8.68	8.75
4. KW/hr. per lb. of yarn	0.447	0.372	0.346	0.3482	0.339

TABLE 4

Machine No.	1	2	3	4	5
Type of Spindle	Plain B G1	Plain B G1	BB B	BB C	SKF D
May, 1924 End of year					
1. Power consumption without motor in H.P.	3.183	3.427	2.46	2.618	2.436
2. Lbs. of yarn per spinning hr.	5.61	5.46	5.46	5.67	5.67
3. Lbs. of yarn per 10,000 rev. of front roll	9.34	9.13	9.17	9.36	9.37
4. KW/h. per lb. of yarn	0.443	0.454	0.332	0.342	0.312

TABLE 5

Machine No.	1	2	3	4	5
Type of Spindle	Plain B G1	Plain B G1	BB B	BB C	SKF D
June, 1924 End of tests					
1. Power consumption without motor in H.P.	3.12	3.29	2.41	2.49	2.42
2. Lbs. of yarn per spinning hr.	5.82	5.68	5.63	5.77	6.21
3. Lbs. of yarn per 10,000 rev. of front roll	9.44	9.35	9.13	9.52	9.88
4. KW/h. per lb. of yarn	0.403	0.434	0.323	0.324	0.293

From the above tabulations we may draw three interesting comparisons:

First—The Power saving of all anti-friction bearing spindles over plain bearing spindles amounting to an approximate average of 38 per cent.

Second—The increased production in pounds of yarn per spinning hour, particular attention being called to the fact that the SKF roller bearing spindle efficiency in this respect increases more rapidly than other types of spindles as time goes on.

Third—Comparative life of the anti-friction bearing spindles, showing definitely greater life capacity of the SKF roller bearing spindle.

In the early stages of the anti-friction bearing development each anti-friction bearing was given a capacity expressed in pounds at certain speeds. We have realized, for a number of years, that in addition to this capacity the anti-friction bearing has another capacity which should be expressed in terms of life, that is number of hours of operation or number of millions of revolutions of the bearing when operating under certain load and speed conditions.

Consequently, in our laboratory in this country we have conducted, for the past several years, extensive tests to determine the life capacity of anti-friction bearings and from the data collected we are able to determine, within fairly close limitations, the average life of bearings operating under given load and speed conditions.

Applying this to the anti-friction bearing spindle, a spindle of type A would have a theoretical average life which might be expressed as X. A spindle of type B, with the same number and diameter of balls as type A, but inner race groove as shown, would have a theoretical average life of 2 X. An SKF roller bearing spindle of the type under discussion, with the same number and diameter of rollers as there are balls in spindle A and B, would have a theoretical average life of 20X. It is interesting to note, and naturally extremely gratifying to our company, that actual mill experience is proving the above theory.

In SKF laboratories abroad spindles have been running day and night under actual mill conditions since 1919 and now have reached a running period of 86,400 hours or approximately 30 years of normal service.

During 1922 and 1923, 20 SKF spindles were tested in Material Testing Bureau of the Technical University of Stuttgart and these spindles were subjected, at the end of this time, to precision measurements in order to ascertain the wear of the roller raceway. Eighteen of these spindles did not show any wear at all. Two spindles showed a reduction in the diameter of the blade of only .00015 inch. The oil of these roller bearings was then analyzed in order to find the iron content in the oil and it was found that it contained only 5.6 milligrams or .00022 ounces. This was compared to the wear in plain bearing spindles which had been operated for a period of one-half year and it was found that the oil contained 6.1 milligram of iron content or .00096 ounces.

The results of the development work abroad have been most gratifying and one of the best indications of the satisfactory performance of this spindle is the number of repeat orders obtained from mills that initially installed test frames. As an example, one firm, Ulrich, Gminder, Reutlingen, installed their first spindles in 1921 and has up to the present time given orders for 66,300 spindles. Another firm, Norddeutsche Wollkammerei, of Delmenhorst-Bremen, installed their first spindles in 1923 and have ordered up to date 123,000 additional spindles.

There are now a total of over 1,000,000 SKF roller bearing spindles in operation in the following foreign countries:

Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungaria, Italy, Japan, Poland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tschecho-Slovakia.

Although, as stated above, the first SKF roller bearing spindles were installed in mills abroad in 1919 and 1920, SKF Industries, Inc., in this country were not willing to place this spindle before the American textile industry until definite proof had been obtained of its satisfactory performance and consequently no real action was taken until January, 1927.

Since that time we have been working closely with the various manufacturers of cotton spinning machinery and have now installed in this country practically 10,000 spindles, the results of these installations being as follows:

In one of the New England mills one frame of 272 plain bearing spindles, running 9422 R.P.M., spinning No. 29 to No. 36 yarn, with a front roll speed of 119, was tested for three weeks and it was found that the average horsepower was 7.38. Following this test, 272 SKF spindles replaced the plain bearing spindles, similar power tests were conducted for a period of three weeks, and it was found that the average power was 5.10 or a saving of 30.9 per cent. These SKF spindles have been in operation since May, 1927.

In one of the Southern mills in which they had installed SKF self-aligning ball bearings on the cylinders of their spinning frames, and later installed 225 SKF roller bearing spindles on one of these frames, it was found that, where formerly they needed a 2½-inch belt to drive the frame, the same frame, when equipped with the SKF spindles could be driven with a 1-inch belt.

We have also received reports from this mill that they have less ends down,

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stronger yarn, and have not found it necessary to relubricate the spindles, although they were installed in October, 1927, and have been in constant service since.

One of the Southern mills installed 252 spindles on one of their spinning frames, also 240 spindles on a lighter twister frame, each of these frames having previously been driven by a $7\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower motor. After the installation of the SKF spindles it was found that these frames could be started and driven satisfactorily without apparent overload with a 5 horsepower motor.

Another Southern mill installed in April, 1928, 204 spindles operating at 7,000 R.P.M. minimum, 8,000 R.P.M. maximum, front roll speed 148 R.P.M., 3-inch gauge, 2-inch rings, spinning No. 14 yarn from a two hank roving and, although the original plain bearing spindles have 13-16-inch whorl, whereas the SKF spindles have $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch whorl, the mill reports that within the three-hour doffing period they have approximately 300 yards more yarn on bobbins with SKF spindles than they previously had with plain bearing spindles.

A small quantity of spindles installed in one of the New England mills in May, 1926, for trial and test purposes have been running since that time without relubrication. They operated for 9,000 hours on the original lubricant with the oil chambers sealed. It is recommended that these spindles be lubricated once every 3500 hours and that the entire base and bolster be cleansed after 10,000 hours of service.

One of the best indications of the satisfactory performance of the SKF roller bearing spindle is the experience we have had with two mills in New England coming under the same management. Each mill ordered enough spindles to equip four frames, 256 spindles per frame, the spindles being installed in one mill in February of this year and the other mill in April of this year. Although these mills have not been willing to give us specific information pertaining to the advantages gained through the use of our bearings they have recently placed orders for four frames more for each mill. This means that shortly after the first of November there will be in operation under this management 4,096 spindles.

We have referred to this roller bearing spindle as the SKF spindle. The SKF Industries, Inc., is supplying the roller bearing bolster to the various manufacturers of cotton spinning machinery and through these manufacturers may be obtained the complete spindle.

Following this paper, Robert G. Dort, of the Celanese Corporation of America, spoke on "The Recent Developments of Fabrics Made From Celanese Brand Yarn."

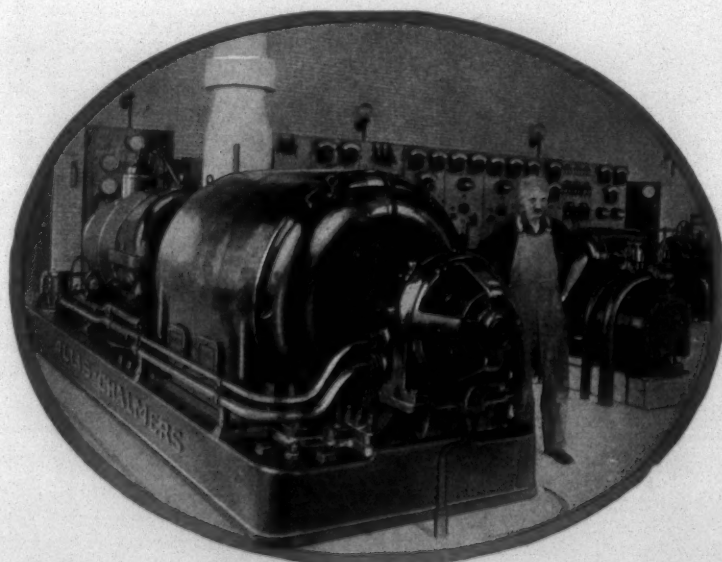
Recent Developments in Fabrics Made From Celanese Brand Yarn

It is indeed a pleasure to have the honor of addressing you on the subject of some of the Recent Developments in Fabrics Made With Celanese Brand Yarns.

You are all familiar with Celanese yarn and fabrics and other merchandise (such as hosiery) made of Celanese brand yarn. The new developments in connection with Celanese yarn are not confined alone to new constructions in cloths but cover a wide range such as print effects, cross-dyeings and special effects such as warp prints. There are also developments in the yarns themselves which I shall refer to after I show you some of the newer Celanese fabric constructions. These yarn developments include the yarns with which you are undoubtedly familiar—those spun of Celanese and cotton and Celanese and wool which are known as Celanol, Celawool, etc. These last mixed yarns allow one to obtain most beautiful heather effects by cross-dyeing.

All of you know that Celanese (due to its entirely different chemical nature and the different dyestuffs which are required to dye it in colors of excellent fastness to light and washing), cross-dyes easily with rayon, cotton, real silk and wool. The reason for this is very often little understood, even by dyers. Many fail to recognize the fact that since Celanese is made of an organic derivative of cellulose, whereas the rayons (Viscose, Nitro and Cuprammonium Yarns) are all regenerated cellulose, the two classes of yarns are chemically entirely different. Tubize, Bemberg and Viscose are regenerated cellulose yarns—are all of approximately the same chemical composition, i. e., nearly pure cellulose, chemically practically identical with cotton. Celanese yarn, on the other hand, is cellulose acetate, a chemical combination of acetic acid and cellulose. In this respect it is as different from Viscose, for example, as Viscose (or other of the man-made fibers) is different from real silk.

To this difference in chemical composition is due the difference in dyeing properties between Celanese and the regenerated cellulose fibres. To this difference of chemical composition are also due many of the practical differ-



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Timber Preserving Machinery

ences in manufacture, converting and appearance of fabrics made of Celanese brand yarn compared with fabrics made of other artificial silks. For instance (and this is an important practical point in the weaving or knitting of Celanese yarns), Celanese yarn works best in a loom or knitting machine under humid conditions. In general, the reverse is true of the regenerated cellulose yarns. Due to its different chemical composition, Celanese brand yarn loses only a small percentage of tensile strength in the wet condition whereas the regenerated cellulose yarns lose a great deal of their strength when wet. Celanese yarns do not shrink easily and in order to make all-Celanese cloths crepe (as in our all-Celanese Crepe Marocain) various special treatments in dyeing and finishing are specified in order to get the pebble effect.

Considerations such as the above are of importance not only to the consumer but also to the dyer and finisher and to the manufacturer of the raw goods. So great are the actual differences between Celanese yarns and the regenerated cellulose yarns and so far reaching are these differences in the manufacture and processing of fabrics made of Celanese yarns as compared with those constructed with the other man-made fibres, that we have been led to place Celanese in a class by itself, and to differentiate it sharply from the rayons.

To the trained observer, it is only necessary to glance at two fabrics of identical constructions, of identical deniers, but one made of regenerated cellulose yarn and the other made of Celanese yarn, to see the difference between the two fabrics. In an eight shaft satin weave, for instance, the regenerated cellulose yarn fabric will have a high, candy-like luster, whereas a Celanese satin of the same construction will have a deep, soft silk-like luster. This difference is not obtained by special finish but is inherent in the nature of the two yarns.

The same difference between fabrics made of Celanese brand yarn on the one hand and regenerated cellulose yarn on the other, can be noted in connection with the touch and handle of the two fabrics. Celanese fabrics have inherently a soft, full touch whereas the regenerated cellulose yarn fabrics are often lacking in this respect. Here again finishing methods are not responsible for the marked difference for the yarns themselves are different in touch. Because Celanese yarn is not a regenerated cellulose product, our spinning methods are such that there is obtained a product of extraordinary regularity in size, more regular than any other yarn.

In developing new fabrics made of Celanese yarns, these basic essential differences between Celanese brand yarn and the regenerated cellulose fibres—differences which come directly from the absolutely different chemical nature of the two classes of material—must be borne in mind, whether it be a question of designing a new cloth, choosing prints or selecting a finish. The differences between Celanese yarn and regenerated cellulose yarns should be taken into account and used, practically—in mixed cloths to give contrasting effects, in all-Celanese cloths to get results often impossible with the regenerated yarns.

As converters and sellers of Celanese brand fabrics as well as manufacturers of Celanese yarn, we have been in a position to develop new constructions and new finishes on cloths made of Celanese yarn. But we do not pretend to be alone in this development and some of the best and most popular constructions in Celanese cloths today have been brought out by raw mills who have seen the possibilities in Celanese yarn and seized the opportunity to make original and fine fabrics.

In discussing new developments in fabrics made of Celanese yarn, all-Celanese fabrics will be discussed first. For purposes of comparison, some of the older constructions will be mentioned along with the more recent cloths so that you will get a clear idea of the advances which are being made. After a brief discussion of the all-Celanese cloths, there will be considered some of the mixed cloths made of Celanese and Silk and Celanese and Cotton.

Our representatives at the Celanese booth at the Exposition will be glad to give more detailed information on constructions and finishing than my time here permits.

The widely used Celanese voile is well known to you. This sample is plain dyed 39 inches. This sample is 50-inch voile used widely for drapery purposes, dyed in shades with at least 75-hour fadeometer fastness with the SRA colors. Some of our drapery dyeings with the SRA colors go as high as 200 fadeometer hours, which you will recognize as most excellent light fastness. Not alone in plain dyed shades are Celanese voiles sold widely but also in prints. These two samples I want you to look at carefully as excellent examples of dark ground prints on Celanese voile. They are done by the application or blotch method. This is another sample of an application print on Celanese voile. These prints are done in vat dyestuffs and have about 75-hour fadeometer fastness and are washable. Both plain dyed and in prints, Celanese voile, owing to its softness and draping qualities, is widely used for dress fabrics. You are familiar with the fact that Celanese voiles are made with 28 turns twist 75 denier Celanese yarn both in warp and filling.

For glass curtains, one of our newest developments is an all-Celanese marquisette which is this deep yellow sample. This cloth is made with 75

COTTON MACHINERY

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Can Be Applied to Any Make of Revolving
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The object of this appliance is to remove motes, leaf, short fibres and foreign substances from the cotton before it reaches the Cylinder and Flat Clothing.

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The Cylinder, Doffer and Flat strips taken from a Card which has this Duplex Device applied can be put back into the regular mixing.

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denier 28 turns twist yarn in both warp and filling. I call your attention to the fact that it drapes beautifully and is extremely soft. Please note that for so sheer a fabric it is remarkable for its non-slipping. Some of our customers are interested in this fabric for dresses and draperies it is an enormous success.

In connection with the use of Celanese fabrics for draperies, allow me to bring to your attention the fact that Celanese fabrics do not shrink and do not rot; when wet, dry very quickly; and particularly do not mildew and are not food for the various insects which damage some other materials. With the SRA dyestuffs they can be dyed in colors with excellent fastness to light and washing. All in all, Celanese fabrics are ideal for drapery purposes.

Celanese Ninon, I am sure you are all familiar with. This is the cloth which is woven with 75 denier 28 turns twist Celanese yarn in both warp and filling, 80 square. This pink sample is representative of the plain dyed fabric which is used for dresses, underwear and draperies. Printed, this Celanese Ninon is an ideal dress fabric. I want to call to your attention particularly this printed sample of Ninon. It is an excellent example of a dark background on Celanese done by the blotch or application method. You will have to look closely to distinguish it from a discharge print. It is one of the most perfect examples of blotch printing in fit and execution that we have ever seen in any fabric. This was done by one of the large New Jersey plants. This sample is an example of another print on Celanese Ninon done by the application method. The bold design is executed in vat colors and diphenyl black and I call your attention to the depth of the black and the brightness of the yellows. Printed Celanese Ninon and plain Celanese Ninon are going to be among the best of the lighter spring dress fabrics and are also used largely for underwear and draperies.

This green sample which I have here is a new development in the Ninon. This new Ninon has the same count as the old Ninon which I have just shown you but has 17 turns twist 75 denier Celanese yarn in the filling instead of the 28 turn twist. It is a somewhat softer fabric than the 28 turns twist filled Ninon and is ideal for underwear. I call your attention to the fine touch and to its draping qualities. This is a new cloth which we are sure will go very largely in the dress, underwear and drapery fields.

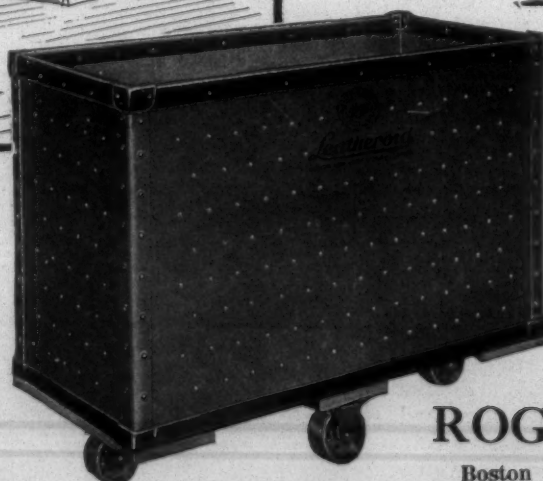
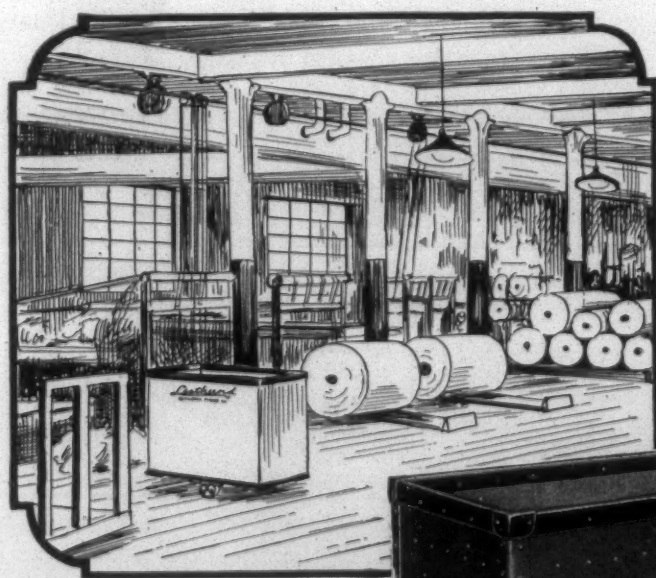
This blue sample here is an all-Celanese double double Ninon again made of 28 turns 75 denier Celanese yarn both warp and filling. This is a higher count than either of the other Ninons and is a dress fabric. It is a fairly recent development of ours in the Ninon class of Celanese fabrics and has a large place in the dress field. Undoubtedly, also it will be used for draperies.

This sample illustrates a beautiful and novel effect which we are designating as our shadow check. It is a cloth made 100 per cent of Celanese brand yarn 100 denier and the effect is obtained by using alternately a number of ends and picks right twist and left twist and also varying twists in the groups of ends and picks.

This all-Celanese light taffeta (called Rosanese) is illustrated, plain dyed, by this yellow sample here. The cloth is made with 75 denier 5 turns twist warp and 75 denier $2\frac{1}{2}$ turns twist filling. We finish this fabric generally with a hot calender finish which gives body to the cloth that the manufacturers of dresses like very much. In both printed and plain shades, this cloth has a very wide field for dresses. These two samples here of printed Rosanese in a conventional floral design are examples of a blotch print on this cloth. Please note the touch of this cloth which has not had the hot calender finish as compared with this sample of printed Rosanese which has had the hot calender finish. In most instances, the manufacturer of dresses wants this hot calender finish but some prefer the cloth without the special finish. These samples illustrate very well indeed the widely different finishes which can be obtained on Celanese cloths by simple means. These two samples of pink and light blue are Rosanese woven on a Jacquard loom. They are another development in the line of Celanese taffetas. We have not yet printed this cloth but you can see what a beautiful dress fabric it is in this state and what a rich fabric for dresses it will be printed.

In the line of Celanese satin, I show you this ivory sample of our five shaft light satin and this black sample of our eight shaft heavier satin. I will ask you to note the rich deep luster and the fine touch and draping qualities. Both these satins are dress fabrics and the lighter one is used for underwear and the heavier one for slips, as well. Printed, these two satins have wide uses for dress fabrics. These two prints are the eight shaft satin printed and these three samples are the five shaft satin printed. This black sample is an extremely good warp background blotch print done by one of the New England printers in vat colors and diphenyl black. It is on the five shaft satin. I want to show you again a development on the W-13 satin which most of you probably have seen—this printed W-13 satin in this pink and white pattern. Please note the remarkably soft full touch of this piece of goods. The whole cloth is delustered and the luster is brought back locally in color by the process.

A cloth which you all know is our all-Celanese faille moire. This cloth is illustrated by this blue sample of the 40-inch width and this brown sample (Continued on Page 33)



Leatheroid

Solid substantial and lasting, because of a combination of material and construction which has been developed out of nearly half a century of receptacle building experience.

The name Leatheroid covers a complete line of all types of receptacles used in factories, mills, warehouses, etc., for transporting and storing raw materials, parts, cuttings, scraps and waste.

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Photo Below—

Shows the Cook-Goldsmith Waste Receiver in the waste house. Note the neatness and cleanliness of the room and the waste bins. The tender in the waste house is informed what grade of waste is being conveyed, thus that grade can be removed and placed in its bin before the next grade is delivered. This assures *clean* waste, neatly sorted without the time and labor of hand-sorting.

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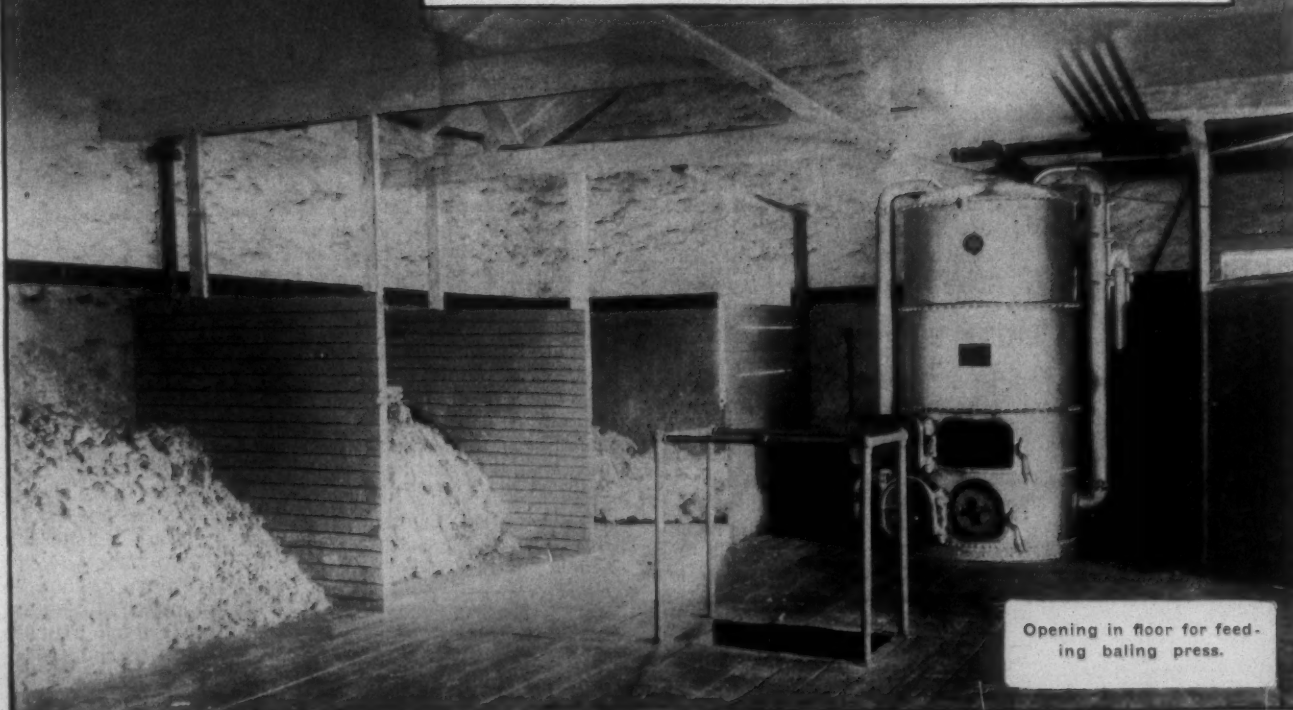
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COOK-GOLDSMITH Triple-Vacuum System



Opening in floor for feeding baling press.

Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Slack Warp Ends.

Editor:

What is the cause of slack ends on the loom warps? We are having many of these slack ends, which stop the loom as they come up.

Warpo.

Weight of Top Size Squeeze Rolls.

Editor:

How heavy should the top squeeze rolls be on the size box of a slasher?

Slasher.

Answer to Spooler.

Editor:

Spooler asks how close to set spooler thread guides on 30s warp yarn? He can set them as close as 1-100 of an inch gauge on carded work. As the diameter of 30s yarn is 1-158 of an inch in diameter, guides set as close as 1-100 of an inch, allows ample room or space for the yarn through which to pass. Slub catching spooler thread guide should be set to the same gauge.

Boss.

Answer to Warper.

Editor:

What should be the speed of warpers on 35s warp yarn made from 1 3-16-inch staple cotton?

For the benefit of the inquirer may I advise him that I am operating my warpers at 65 yards per minute and making good work. The warper tenders operate three machines apiece and do their own creeling. The size of my spools is 4-inch heads and 5-inch traverse.

B. B. B.

Answer to Second Hand.

Editor:

Second Hand makes inquiry as to where to look for the trouble when the right pick gear is on a Model E loom, and the picks do not count right? The thing for him to do is to see if the cloth is being woven much too tight. If so the cloth will contract and increase the picks per inch. Regarding pick gears, do not take for granted that even these are right because they are marked with the number of teeth thereon. Oftentimes gears are marked wrong. Some are not marked at all.

Again fixers make mistakes and put on the wrong gears when marked right. Sometimes pick gears are cut down to make smaller ones, and the shop forgets to remark them. Here is another very important thing and that is to follow back the pick gear operating mechanism on the side shaft which drives the pick gear train of gears through the worm on this shaft, the bevel gear which drives this shaft, is not always of the same number of teeth

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

on different width of looms. Therefore, these bevel gears should be carefully examined to make certain that they are alike.

H. D.

Answer to Puzzled.

Editor:

Referring to the question asked by Puzzled, as to why filling bobbins fill with varying densities, and what is the remedy? He states that there are soft filled bobbins mixed on with the regular ones. Some sets are softer than others, also that on some days all of the bobbins are filled softer than on other days.

This is indeed a very interesting question and I will attempt to clear up this mystery.

It is not possible to have all filling bobbins filled to exactly the same density because of various conditions beyond the control of us mill men. For example, when an old ring traveler flies off and a new one is put on, this will make a softer bobbin than the others for several doffs. Likewise if an entire new set of ring travelers is applied, the tension will be less temporarily and thus make all of the bobbins fill softer than with the old travelers cast off. Slack bands and slack belts will also make softer bobbins. Oil on the rings will do the same thing. When the yarn runs heavy it lightens the tension. Thread boards too high above the top of the spindles.

Fall River.

The Washburn Exhibit

The Washburn Exhibit at the Southern Textile Exposition created a great deal of attention among Southern mill men. One of the features of the exhibit was the long draft spinning demonstration. Surprising results were shown by the use of the Washburn wood top rolls on pima cotton. Roving was supplied by one of the Greenville mills, this roving being spun into 100s yarns, with a draft of 20. The spinning frame was in constant operation during the show.

Official tests made daily showed the following averages:

Yarn No. 99.75.

Break 26.5 (32½ per cent increase over Draper standard).

Staple 1½ combed pima.

Actual hank roving, 9.43.

Twist per inch 30.00.

R.P.M. front roll 84.

Much interest was also shown in the new high speed warp beams which were on display at the Washburn space and in several warping exhibits.

F. C. Washburn, proprietor, Fred Wilkinson, Southern representative, and Myron P. Howland were in attendance throughout the week. The spinning frame was operated by M. H. Pitts, of Greenville.

New Chain Oiling Device

The Burns and Tripp Chain Oiling Company, Durham, N. C., has recently perfected a chain oiling device. The company describes it as a "simple, reliable and efficient lubricator which automatically feeds a light lubricant to the inside of the chain while the chain is moving, the oiling being done continuously."

Installation of this device on spinning and twisting frames using the chain drive will give long life and freedom from repairs.

"The continuous oiling with this device removes the rust or corrosion from the inside of the links and pins and brightens it up and restores it to satisfactory service and a long life."

"It relieves motor heating, sprocket wearing and machine cylinder vibration, which originates from a stiff corroded, worn chain."

"The use of the Burns and Tripp Chain Oiler makes the chain run bright, smooth and quiet and pull steady with no jerks. The use of this device prevents the necessity by chain replacements and eliminates repinning, vibration, or cylinder head and arbor trouble," it is claimed.

This device is handled through the Carolina Specialty Company, of Charlotte, N. C.

A New Stop Motion Idea

A very interesting feature of the exhibit of the Draper Corporation at the Southern Textile Exposition was a new warp stop motion attachment which indicated the position of the broken thread.

With a four bank stop motion a lever indicated in which bank the drop wire of the broken thread was located and a patented device parted the drop wires at the place of the broken thread.

The weaver noting the position of the broken thread from the parted stop motion and the bank from the raised lever did not have any searching to do and could repair the broken thread in a very small portion of the time originally required.

It was regarded by mill men as one of the best time savers that has been brought out in recent years.

No Sheets Returned Yet Under Pacific's Guarantee on Wear

(Daily News Record)

Not one sheet has been returned to date under the provisions of the Pacific Mill's guarantee for the length of wear on their sheets. Beginning April 2 they guaranteed their Pacific and Truth sheets for three and two years, respectively.

Although the period elapsed has not been long enough to give the guarantee a thorough trial, yet it is felt that the results in a little over six months foreshadow to some degree the extent to which returns will be received.

Pacific Mills report that they have experienced no trouble in getting the retailers to co-operate with them in featuring this new selling point and in properly marking the date of sale on the sheet. In fact, in numerous instances stores are said to have put on special promotions of the idea with gratifying results. Wholesalers' receptions of the guarantee plan are said to have been mixed. Many of them saw good sales possibilities in the idea but others were skeptical of the practicability of following through the plan.

A New Humidity Control

The Bahnsen Company, of Winston-Salem, N. C., exhibited at the Southern Textile Exposition for the first time a new humidity regulator known as the "Master Control."

An element, the composition of which was not stated but which was evidently very sensitive to humidity is suspended in a cage.

As the element expands and contracts electrical contacts are made in a box beneath and as the contacts are made valves are moved so as to reduce or increase the water supply of the humidifier heads.

The element was so very sensitive that even breathing upon it, immediately effected the flow of the humidifiers.

The Master Control is to be offered for sale to mills without regard to whether or not they have or are installing Bahnsen heads.

Attendance At Greenville Meeting

AMONG those who attended the meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Greenville were:

Abbott, H. W., Overseer Carding, Woodside Cotton Mills, Simpsonville, S. C.
 Albrecht, George F., Chief Draftsman, Saco-Lowell Shops, Biddeford, Me.
 Atkinson, A. C., Supt., Rockfish Mills, Inc., Clayton, N. C.
 Bagley, J. B., Director, Texas Textile School, College Station, Tex.
 Barker, B. S., Jr., Distributor, E. F. Houghton & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Barnhardt, Wm. H., Celanese Corp., Charlotte, N. C.



Carl R. Harris
President

Barton, R. S., Overseer Silk Dept., Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Bennett, C. Randolph, Publisher, American Wool & Cotton Reporter, Boston, Mass.
 Bennett, Galen J., Supt., Rhyne-Houser Co., Cherryville, N. C.
 Benton, Chas. C., Salesman, American Wool & Cotton Reporter, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Booker, L. R., Instructor, Clemson College, Clemson College, S. C.
 Brady, J. J., Overseer Weaving, American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.



J. M. Gregg
Secretary

Brannon, E. B., Overseer Spinning, Spindale Mill's, Spindale, N. C.
 Bridge, George H., Jr., American Supply Co., Providence, R. I.
 Briggs, A. F., Supt., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.
 Bost, J. W., Supt., Grace Cotton Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.
 Brown, L. L., Supt., International Shoe Co., Malvern, Ark.
 Burow, H. A., Supt., Consolidated Textile Corp., Bonham, Texas.

Butterworth, J. E., V.-Pres., H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Carroll, V. E., Mgr., Editor, Daily News Record, New York City.
 Cates, J. W., Supt., Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton, N. C.
 Chapman, Jas. A., Jr., V.-Pres. and Supt., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
 Chapell, J. T., Supt., South Texas Cotton Mill, Brenham, Texas.
 Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Cobb, F. Gordon, Gen'l Mgr., Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.
 Cobb, W. C., Ware Shoals, S. C.
 Cobb, W. W., Supt., Norris Cotton Mill, Catechee, S. C.
 Cole, B. R., Sec'y, Micoias Cotton Mill, Opp, Ala.
 Cole, C. H., Mgr., Opp Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala.
 Cole, W. B., Pres. and Treas., Hannah Mills, Rockingham, N. C.
 Cook, D. S., Agent, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Opelika, Ala.
 Corn, J. O., Supt., Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.
 Crolley, S. L., Supt., Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.
 Davis, W. F., Supt., Brandon Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Digby, T. J., Bolling Springs, N. C.



Vice-President
L. L. Brown

Dill, C. P., Overseer Weaving, Brandon Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Dilling, Marshall, Supt., A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Dort, Robert G., Celanese Corp., New York City.
 Edwards, E. W., Supt., Erwin Cotton Mills, Erwin, N. C.
 Edwards, J. O., Supt., Rhodhiss Cotton Mill, Rhodhiss, N. C.
 Ferderline, J. R., Sr., Spinner, Belton Mill, Belton, S. C.
 Floyd, J. P., Spinner (nigh'), Courtney Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.
 Frank, E. A., Supt., Dunean Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Fryogle, Geo. D., Supt., Brandon Duck Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Gibson, L. B., Supt., Union-Buffalo Mills, Fairmont, S. C.
 Gilmore, W. C., Designer, Dunean Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Goldberg, Max, Director, American Cotton Mill, Bessemer City, N. C.
 Goodchild, Geo., Draftsman, Saco-Lowell Shops, Biddeford, Me.
 Graham, J. A., Supt., Spencer Mt. Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
 Greer, J. A., Sou. Mgr., American

(Continued on Page 30)

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Annual Meeting of Cotton-Textile Institute

Marked progress has been made by the cotton textile industry in the last year and a half, according to Walker D. Hines, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., who reviewed the activities of that organization at the annual meeting of members at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York last Wednesday.

Greater attention on the part of the mills to available statistics on production, stocks and shipments, closer adjustment of output to current demand, better realization of cost factors and their relationship to prices, and a growing appreciation of sound merchandising principles have all contributed to the industry's improved condition.

More than 150 mills, covering every phase of cotton manufacturing in the United States, were represented at the meeting.

Mr. Hines based his conclusion as to the industry's progress on his belief first, that the mills are now coming to understand and are able to cope more effectively with their fundamental problems and second, that individually they are making substantial progress in solving them with the aid of the information put before them.

One of the most significant developments during the past year, according to Mr. Hines, was the very pronounced style trend toward cottons. This is one of the many opportunities for extending the uses of cotton. Longer length of bed sheets, greater popularity of cotton for wall coverings, draperies and awnings, increasing adaptability of cottons for bag containers, power belting, industrial truck wheels and bodies and aeronautical and automobile fabrics, all demonstrate the widening field for cotton consumption. In addition, entirely new uses for cotton have been developed in traffic marking fabrics for use in concrete and dirt road construction, machinery parts, moulded electrical insulators, shoe soles, etc.

"The mills and their selling agents have given increasing attention to statistics of production and stocks and have been increasingly alert to the relationship of production to demand," he said. "More and more interest has been taken in the matter of accurate ascertainment of costs and in the vital question as to whether prices are properly related to cost. From what I have been told, there has been a greater degree of contact and exchange of views on basic facts and market conditions than ever before, not only among the mills but among the selling agents and between the mills and the selling agents."

Referring to the subjects of exports Mr. Hines said that the Institute is studying the best ways to encourage larger exports of cotton goods.

"Several months ago," he stated, "we started an analysis of this matter, conferring with commission houses, other exporters, bankers, and others particularly interested in the problem. We are seeking to draft a report which we believe will

be serviceable to the mills and their selling houses.

"One thing that is very clear and which we propose to emphasize in the report is that mills which desire to participate in a substantial way in the export business must, unless they are exceptionally large so as to have an adequate independent export establishment, identify themselves with some form of organization which will be sufficiently large to do the export business on a large scale and in a permanent manner. It would seem that much of the disappointment which has come to many undertaking the export business has been due to the fact that it has been undertaken without adequate equipment for entering the matter upon a sufficiently large scale.

"To effect this method of handling the business it may be necessary in many instances to work out some informal sort of affiliation among mills or their selling houses, or through some more formal character of association, such as the formation of corporations for export business."

Mr. Hines reiterated his belief that a great deal can be accomplished for the welfare of the industry by the work of the Institute.

"I also believe," he said, "that much can be accomplished through consolidations. There are far too many separately owned and operated units in the industry. Much would be accomplished in the direction of efficiency and soundness of merchandising practices if many of these units could be consolidated into single corporations. Naturally this is a work which must find its initiative outside the Institute but it is one of such importance to the industry that I am glad to take every opportunity to emphasize it.

"Similar considerations apply to the consolidation of selling houses. I believe there is a strong conviction that in many instances distinctly useful results could be accomplished in this way and I believe our members would in a great many instances be thoroughly justified in encouraging their selling houses to give their careful attention to this important subject."

"In the various activities looking toward a wider utilization of cotton fabrics, the Institute has had the benefit of constant co-operation of the United States Departments of Commerce and Agriculture. This type of work is furthermore coordinated with the activities of organizations representing growers and shippers of raw cotton and organizations representing every related branch of manufacture, distribution and consumption."

Officers Re-elected

Mr. Hines was re-elected president, Robert Amory of Boston, Mass., and Stuart W. Cramer of Cramerton, N. C., were re-elected vice presidents. Gerrish H. Milliken of New York City was re-elected treasurer and George A. Sloan of New York City was re-elected secretary.

Twenty-five directors were elect-

ed for a term of three years. One was chosen for one year to fill a vacancy. It was announced that 10 new members had joined the Institute during the last year. These represent mills in which there are 160,534 spindles and increase the membership to 455 mills having more than 21,743,000 spindles.

Representative Attendance

More than 150 mills from all parts of the country were represented at the third annual meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., in the Hotel Roosevelt. Walker D. Hines, president of the Institute, presided.

Reports of the activities of members of the Institute during the past year were made by Mr. Hines and the chairmen of the several groups. Members of four groups held conferences at the conclusion of the Institute meeting.

It was announced that ten new members have joined the Institute during the last year. These represent mills in which there are 160,534 spindles and increased the membership of the Institute to 455 mills having more than 21,743,000 spindles or more than two-thirds of the active spindles of the entire country. The membership includes extensive representation of mills in both the North and South.

New Members

Ten new members have joined the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., during the last year, it was announced at the annual meeting in the Roosevelt Hotel.

These new members represent mills in which there are 160,534 spindles, and increase the membership of the Institute to 455 mills having more than 21,743,000 spindles. This is more than two-thirds of the active spindles in the entire country, with extensive representation of both North and South.

Florence Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala., 7,488 spindles; Jackson Mills, Wellford, S. C., 39,776; Phenix Cotton Mill's, Kings Mountain, N. C., 16,792; Roundtree Cotton Mills, Meridian, Miss., 24,796; Wehadkee Yarn Mills, West Point, Ga., 6,274; Alpine Cotton Mills, Morganton, N. C., 10,400; Long Island Cotton Mills Co., Long Island, N. C., 6,300; Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C., 36,532; Itasca Cotton Mfg. Co., Itasca, Tex., 10,448; Wabena Mills, Inc., Lexington, N. C., 1,728.

Directors

Twenty-six directors elected at the annual meeting of members of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., at the Roosevelt Hotel. Twenty-five were chosen for a term of three years, one was elected to serve one year to fill a vacancy.

Directors chosen for three years are as follows:

Nathaniel F. Ayer, Cabot Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.; Morgan Butler, Butler Mill, Boston, Mass.; Cason J. Callaway, LaGrange, Ga.; Sidney P. Cooper, Harriet Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.; A. M. Dixon, American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.; James P. Gossett, Gossett Mills, Williamston, S. C.; Robert E.

Henry, Dunbar Mills, Greenville, S. C.; John H. Holt, Luther Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass.; Ernest N. Hood, Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., Salem, Mass.; Allen F. Johnson, Consolidated Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va.; H. deF. Lockwood, Edwards Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.; Alex Long, Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.; W. B. MacCoy, Lorraine Mfg. Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; T. M. Marchant, Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C.; C. R. Miller, C. R. Miller Mfg. Co., Dallas, Texas; Henry G. Nichols, Otis Company, Boston, Mass.; C. D. Owens, Jr., Beacon Mfg. Co., New Bedford, Mass.; Lee Rodman, Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannelton, Ind.; J. C. Self, Greenwood Cotton Mill, Greenwood, S. C.; E. A. Smyth, Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.; Kenneth S. Tanner, Spencer Mills, Spindale, N. C.; Charles Walcott, Newmarket Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.; Henry T. Whitin, Paul Whitin Mfg. Co., Northbridge, Mass.; Eben Whitman, New York City; J. D. Woodside, Woodside Cotton Mills, New York City.

Alfred E. Colby, of the Pacific Mills, Boston, Mass., was elected for one year to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edwin Farnham Greene.

Other members of the board of directors are:

For Two Years

J. A. Atwood, Providence, R. I.; A. H. Bahnsen, Winsor-Salem, N. C.; S. M. Beattie, Piedmont, S. C.; J. W. Bowen, Fall River, Mass.; G. E. Buxton, Providence, R. I.; Simeon B. Chase, Fall River, Mass.; F. A. Flather, Boston, Mass.; J. M. Gamewell, Lexington, N. C.; C. L. Gililand, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. H. I. Goddard, Providence, R. I.; Charles M. Holmes, New Bedford, Mass.; H. B. Jennings, Lumberton, N. C.; C. W. Johnston, Charlotte, N. C.; H. A. Ligon, Jr., Arcadia, S. C.; Leavelle McCampbell, New York City; F. C. McDuffie, Boston, Mass.; J. A. McGregor, Utica, N. Y.; V. M. Montgomery, Spartanburg, S. C.; Alfred Moore, Gaffney, S. C.; Frank I. Neid, New Bedford, Mass.; Geo. Nichols, New York City; W. S. Pepperell, Providence, R. I.; Aug. W. Smith, Lancaster, S. C.; G. T. Thompson, Adams, Mass.

For One Year

Robert Amory, Boston, Mass.; Howard Baetjer, Baltimore, Md.; Harry L. Bailey, Boston, Mass.; Bertram H. Borden, New York City; Charles F. Broughton, New Bedford, Mass.; Julius W. Cone, Greensboro, N. C.; Stuart W. Cramer, Cramerton, N. C.; George Delano, Fall River, Mass.; W. A. Erwin, West Durham, N. C.; J. C. Evins, Clifton, S. C.; H. R. Fitzgerald, Danville, Va.; B. E. Geer, Greenville, S. C.; B. B. Gossett, Charlotte, N. C.; George S. Harris, Atlanta, Ga.; Walker D. Hines, New York City; John A. Law, Spartanburg, S. C.; Russell H. Leonard, Boston, Mass.; Henry F. Lippitt, Providence, R. I.; Edward Lovering, Boston, Mass.; G. H. Milliken, New York City; James E. Osborn, Fall
(Continued from Page 20)

E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.

The exhibit of the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company at the Southern Textile Exposition featuring Jacobs newly invented Reinforced Roller Cushion lug strap. This lug strap suspended over the booth was 24 feet in circumference and 1½ feet wide. It was covered with ticking, showing the reinforcement in the bend where the wear occurs, and in the sides where the bolts go through the strap. Dimensions of this strap were as many feet as the ordinary straps are inches wide and a very good imitation of the regular straps.

A great deal of interest was displayed by mill men in this new lug strap, and also in the new process invented by Jacobs Company, who make canvas loom strapping as pliable as leather. Another feature of the exhibit was the new Textolite G-E loop picker for automatic looms.

Those in attendance at the Jacobs booth were W. Irving Bullard, treasurer; J. H. Chadbourne, vice-president; Howell Lowndes, Southern representative; William Scott, Textile Expert, General Electric Company, and Mrs. Chadbourne.



E. H. Jacobs Booth at Southern Textile Exposition

Difficulties of New England Gingham Mill

Boston, Mass. — Typical of the situation of New England gingham manufacturers is the combination of circumstances which has forced preferred stock of Boston Manufacturing Company down to \$15.25 a share. Boston Manufacturing Company was formerly a gingham mill, although it is now concentrating on cotton and rayon goods of the New Bedford range, rather than yarn-dyed cotton goods.

For the first half of this year the company showed a loss of \$100,592 after interest of \$26,598 and depreciation of \$57,612, but before dividends of \$36,819. For second half year prospects are little brighter. Recently the preferred dividend was passed, and in view of this development the preferred has sold at 15½ against a high this year of 65.

It is a good commentary on the wretched market for fine cotton goods this year that Boston Manufacturing Company should experience such difficulty when for a six months' period virtually all competing production at New Bedford was stopped. The answer is overproduction in the fine goods industry, with heavy inventory losses taken on the surplus supply.

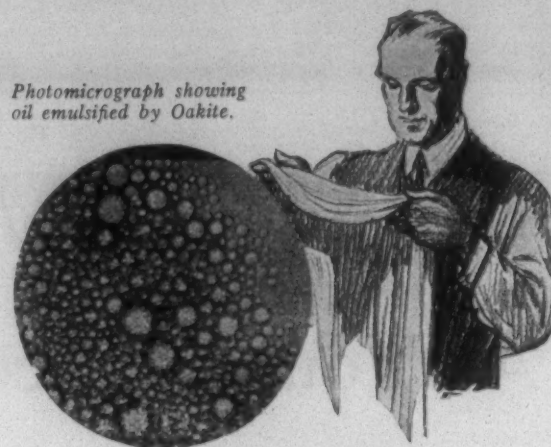
Like every mill with its former type of output in New England ex-

cept Amoskeag, Boston Manufacturing Company is withdrawing from the gingham field. Two gingham producers, Everett Mills and Rensfrew Manufacturing Company are liquidating; Bates Manufacturing Company has given up making gingham, and York Manufacturing Company and Lancaster Mills are turning out but a small yardage of gingham.

At present the South as a whole is producing about as much gingham as New England, where as no long ago the North was turning out three times as much as the South. "Casualties" have occurred in the cotton-growing States as well as New England, however, for many small mills there have gone out of business.

As a fine goods producer, Boston Manufacturing Company would seem to face better prospects than it would have as a gingham mill. The present decline has carried the stock far below its probable liquidation value. On June 30 the company had current assets of \$1,497,763 and current liabilities of \$934,556, working capital \$563,207, equal to approximately \$50 per share on the 41,329 shares of preferred stock outstanding. "Book value" of the preferred is \$230 per share. There are also outstanding 8000 shares of common, closely held—Boston News Bureau.

Photomicrograph showing oil emulsified by Oakite.



The better the boil-off the better the finish

THAT applies particularly to cotton piece goods which are to be finished white or dyed in the lighter shades. For whether all, or only a part of the impurities are removed from the fabric governs largely the success or failure of subsequent operations.

Many mills make sure of the kier boil by using Oakite. Added to the kier liquor, Oakite by its emulsifying action, breaks up all natural oils and holds them in suspension so that they are freely and completely rinsed away.

In addition, the Oakite used in the kier makes possible a reduction in the quantity of caustic necessary. The tendency of caustic to cause harshness is reduced. Danger of kier stains and caustic burns is minimized. Oakite in the kier assures a well bottomed fabric in every way.

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GREENVILLE, S.C. PATERSON, N.J.

Master Mechanics Meet

THE Master Mechanics' Division of the Southern Textile Association held its Fall meeting on Tuesday, October 16th, at Greenville, S. C., the meeting being in connection with the Southern Textile Association. The attendance was unusually large and included master mechanics from almost all of the Southern States.

G. T. King, chairman of the Division, presided and led the discussion which covered a broad range of subjects concerning the work of the master mechanics and engineers. Those who attended were impressed with the fact that this discussion was one of the most interesting and valuable that has ever been developed by any of the divisions of the Association.

Due to the fact that the semi-annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association is reported in this issue, the Master Mechanics discussion will be published next week so that it may appear in its entirety.

Among Those Present.

Among those who attended the meeting were the following:

Abernathy, W. A., Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.
Bagwell, L. E., Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.
Bailey, Geo. T., Victor Mill, Greer, S. C.
Brown, H. C., Peerless Mill, Thomas-ton, Ga.
Rowe, C. L., General Coal Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Cathey, W. E., Victory & Winget, Gastonia, N. C.
Clark, David, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Cohen, J. M., Excelsior Mills, Union, S. C.
Carmon, F. C., Union-Buffero Mills, Fairmont, S. C.
Cassell, W. T., Easley Mills No. 1, Easley, S. C.
Chandler, C. B., Kershaw Mill, Kershaw, S. C.
Cummings, Fred C., The Langley Mills, Langley, S. C.
Detwiler, H. A., Valvoline Oil Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Edmiston, E. E., Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.
Epting, H. H., Woodside Mill, Greenville, S. C.
Feldcheer, J. W., Equinox Mills, Anderson, S. C.
Findall, Fred, Inman Mill, Inman, S. C.
Foster, A. E., R. S. Armstrong Bros. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Fox, John W., Duke Power Co.
Garrett, T. W., Easley Mills No. 1, Easley, S. C.
Goggans, Jno. C., Jr., Duke Power Co., Newberry, S. C.
Grant, A. C., Jr., Manchester Cotton Mill, Manchester, Ga.
Gregory, Wm. G., F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
Greene, J. T., Dunnean Mill, Greenville, S. C.
Creech, G. W., Garlock Packing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hagar, J. L., Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
Hansell, L. W., Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C.
Harris, John D., Manchester Cotton Mill, Manchester, Ga.

Hembree, J. L., Nokomis Mills, Lexington, N. C.
Hayden, M. W., American Warehouse, Spray, N. C.
Heaton, W. E., Balfour Mill, Balfour, N. C.
Hicks, C. C., Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
Hodgson, C. R., Trico Fuse Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Hughes, F. E., Springstein Mill, Chester, S. C.
Hicks, A. F., Union Mill, Union, S. C.
Hicks, C. L., Union-Buffero Mill, Union, S. C.
Holcombe, J. B., Lonsdale Co., Seneca, S. C.
Jackson, A. D., Victory & Winget, Gastonia, N. C.
James, G. L., Stonecutter Mill, Spindale, N. C.
Johnson, G. A., Appleton Mill, Anderson, S. C.
Jones, L. B., R. S. Armstrong & Bro. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Jones, F. T., Greer Plant, Greer, S. C.
Kay, Van W., Judson Mill, Greenville, S. C.
Kay, T. E., Woodside Cotton Mill, Simpsonville, S. C.
Keown, Roy L., Lois Cotton Mills, Douglasville, Ga.
Kennedy, J. E., Hawthorn & Hemphill, Clover, S. C.
Kirkpatrick, J. A., Jackson Mill No. 1, Iva, S. C.
Kirby, H. D., Courtney Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.
Land, J. E., Union-Buffero Mill, Buffalo, S. C.
Lark, H. A., Cateechee, S. C.
Lake, Marshall E., Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Lewis, L. E., Bull Dog Electric Products Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Lindsay, C. C., W. A. Handley Mfg. Co., Roanoke, Ala.
Lindsay, V. B., Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C.
Lipe, E. F., Boger & Crawford, Lincoln, N. C.
Martin, L. G., Clinton Power, Clinton, S. C.
McKelvie, H., Manville-Jenckes Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Morrell, J. O., Slater Mfg. Co., Slater, S. C.
Misenheimer, G. W., Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.
McSwain, B. H., Savona Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Mitchell, E. E., Southern Power Co., Greenville, S. C.
McCabe, Jas., Greenville, S. C.
Myers, L. E., Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.
McKee, W. A., Piedmont Plush Mills, Greenville, S. C.
McKeown, I. B., Aragon-Baldwin Mill, Chester, S. C.
Mitchell, Joe W., Baldwin Mill, Chester, S. C.
Mize, A. H., Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.
Mosley, W. R., Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.
Moore, H. D., Easley Mills No. 2, Liberty, S. C.
McKensie, J. J., Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
Morris, F. M., Steel's Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

(Continued on Page 30)



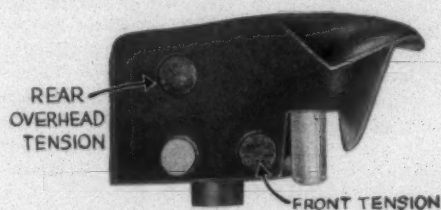
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THE present line of U S Automatic Shuttles is the result of years of constant effort to perfect a series of eyes that will take care of all types of filling. Every detail for improvement suggested by weavers on various kinds of filling has been incorporated in the latest models "E," "F," and "G" eyes. These eyes will run any count of cotton, wool, worsted, jute, silk, or rayon, equally well. "A," "D," Right Hand, Opposite Wind, Double Wind, and other styles of eyes are also available from which to choose.

In this series, there is an eye which, if given a fair trial in a comparative test, will decrease your seconds and increase your production of better quality cloth.

A few of the patented flexible tension features of U S Eyes are described herewith, as even better results may be obtained in the appearance and finish of your cloth if you take advantage of their possibilities.

Send for our new folder which explains in detail the many tension combinations you can obtain in U S Automatics, and also shows a quick, easy method of inserting woven felt tensions.



This shows a 1-1 tension, punched felts, inserted in both the front tension and the rear overhead tension holes. This combination is standard for the ordinary run of cotton, rayon, or silk filling.

Note the porcelain center post. Porcelain posts are preferred by some mills on some grades of silk or wiry worsted filling.



The 2-2 tension (woven felts front and rear), illustrated at the left, is the heaviest tension obtained in U S Automatic eyes. It is especially recommended for use with worsted, crepe, or hard twisted filling, and gives good results on rayon.

The 3-4 tension (No. 6 wire pin front, No. 13 wire pin rear) is excellent for use where freedom from tension is desired on soft spun cotton or woolen yarns, or where filling is poor or tender.



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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Associate Editor
Business Manager

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Hoodlums in Hotels

THE editor of this journal has often spent a night in a hotel, on the eve of a big football game, when it appeared that about ninety per cent of those present had imbibed freely and wanted to make all the noise possible.

We have witnessed single nights of that kind but never until the Southern Textile Exposition of last week have we witnessed an entire week of continuous drinking and carousing.

The hotel in which we stayed in Greenville was wide open both as to liquor and women.

While seated on Monday night in a friend's room with six other men, the door opened and two girls walked in, unexpected and uninvited, but left soon because "the crowd was too large," and when we tried to sleep on Friday night we could hear the loud voices of women visitors in the next room.

There were so many fast women in the hotel that a decent woman could seldom go from the elevator to her room without being insulted by men.

There was liquor and drinking everywhere and apparently not the slightest effort to control it. On Wednesday morning a man was fast asleep on the floor in one of the halls and on Friday night in the main lobby, with ladies seated nearby, a man removed his coat and vest and shoes and stockings and was stopped just when he arose from his seat for the purpose of removing his pants.

We do not expect men who attend a Convention or an Exposition to behave as they would at home but there is a limit to the extent to which they should go and many certainly exceeded that limit at Greenville.

The only explanation, that we can

see, is that the representatives of some firms secured considerable sums for the "entertainment of customers" and then spent practically the entire amount on liquor and women for themselves and their associates.

If some firms who made appropriations for "entertainment" would call for the details of the entertainment and the names of the customers entertained we believe they would have an awakening.

We say that the behavior of many men during the Southern Textile Exposition went far beyond moderation and decency and we care not who these remarks hit.

The Southern Textile Exposition

THE Eighth Southern Textile Exposition exceeded all previous Expositions in magnitude and interest and can be pronounced an unqualified success.

It not only occupied more floor space than previous Expositions but the exhibits seemed to be better arranged and to be of more than usual interest.

In many of the exhibits were new textile features or improvements, some being shown for the first time and visitors appeared to be very keen to see and examine all new devices.

With the exception of mill president's many of whom, were unable to attend on account of the annual meeting in New York of the Cotton Textile Institute, the attendance was all that could have been desired.

There were very few prominent mill superintendents or overseers in the South who were not present for at least one day and all of them expressed appreciation of the fine exhibits.

Somewhat the exhibits in this Southern Textile Exposition seemed to be of a higher type than formerly and most of the exhibits really had something worth showing.

It was estimated that sales of machinery and specialties made during the Exposition amounted to more than \$5,000,000 and while we can not vouch for that fact, we do know that many exhibitors reported very satisfactory sales.

Our Booth

WE derived great pleasure during the Southern Textile Exposition by reason of the very large number of mill men who called at our booth.

There was scarcely a moment during the exhibit hours that mill men were not in or around our booth and we enjoyed renewing our acquaintance with them.

Several exhibitors took note of the presence of so many mill men at our booth and contrasted the fact that fewer mill men were noticed around the booths of the other textile journals.

The truth is that there is no journal in the textile industry and few in any other industry, which has such close personal contact with its readers as the Southern Textile Bulletin.

We have always proceeded upon the theory that the journal which is the most closely read is the best advertising medium and no man can truthfully say that the Southern Textile Bulletin is not the most closely read of all the textile journals.

Home Section Dinner

ONE of the enjoyable features of the Southern Textile Exposition week was the dinner which we gave on Wednesday at the Imperial Hotel to the Home Section correspondents.

About twenty-five of the correspondents most of them young ladies, were present and a few special guests were invited.

Aunt Becky Ann presided over the dinner and the singing was lead by L. Peter Hollis, superintendent of the Parker Mill School District of Greenville, S. C.

The feature talk was made by Gee McGee, the well known writer, but almost everyone present had something kind to say about our Home Section and the manner in which it is received in the mills.

The Boston Show

IN our Southern Textile Exposition Number we stated that no textile machinery shows would be held in Boston, Mass., in the future, but we are now informed that we were in error and that the Textile Exhibitors Association has voted to hold an Exhibition in the spring of 1930.

We are very glad to make this correction, as we had no desire to do them any injustice.

Our statement that the practical mill men of New England did not attend the last Boston Exhibition in very large numbers is also disputed. During the last Exhibition in Boston several of the exhibitors made

that statement to us and it appeared to us to be the general impression.

A former New England man who now lives in the South made that statement last year to a group of his former associates and also criticized them for their apparent unwillingness to seek information or new ideas.

It was not our intention or desire to belittle or throw cold water upon the Boston Exposition but we were honestly under the impression that none were to be held in the future.

Hotel Rates At Greenville

DURING the Southern Textile Exposition we heard a number of statements relative to hotel rates having been marked up for the period of the Exposition.

The editor of this journal made an investigation which convinced him that the reports were erroneous and that the regular rates were in force.

Fortunately for the hotel management they had the records of the Exposition week in 1926 and were able to show rates paid then by some of the men who complained this time.

The records showed that one man who complained because he was charged \$7 per day for a double room with private bath actually paid \$9 per day for a slightly larger room in 1926 and did so without complaint.

Any hotel that raises its rates on the occasion of a Convention or Exposition is properly subject to severe criticism but our examination of the records of the hotels at Greenville convinced us that only the regular rates were charged during the 1928 Southern Textile Exposition.

William Gorrell

WILLIAM Gorrell died last week and news of his passing will be received with regret by many friends both North and North.

William Gorrell was a negro who for more than thirty years had been doorman at the Southern Manufacturers' Club in Charlotte.

William was not only extremely courteous and always smiling, but he had the rare faculty of remembering names and faces.

Many of the New England manufacturers of textile machinery and supplies, upon entering the Southern Manufacturers' Club for a second time, sometimes several years after a first visit have been surprised to hear William call their names as he received their hats and coats. Such men always remembered William and looked forward to seeing him upon their next visit.

William Gorrell belonged to the old school of his race. He was honest, honorable, friendly and always respectful of his white friends. In turn he enjoyed the respect of both white and colored people.

His funeral was attended by scores of white friends, who covered his grave with flowers and in the years to come many who enter the doors of the Southern Manufacturers' Club will think of William Gorrell and miss his friendly greeting.

Personal News

Lewis Darnell has resigned as loom fixer at the Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

T. L. Darby has resigned as head loom fixer at the Savona Manufacturing Company, Charlotte.

T. R. Welch, formerly with the Dunn Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C., is now in charge of the combers at the Parkdale Mills, of the same place.

J. W. Rowell has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Calwood Corp., formerly the Woodstock Mills, Anniston, Ala.

A. E. Jury, who has been acting agent for the Winnsboro Mill's, Winnsboro, S. C., has been made agent.

John W. Harvey, of the Textile School of the Georgia School of Technology, has been awarded the \$200 student loan fund awarded yearly by the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia.

George Fish, of Charlotte, formerly of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, Fort Mill, S. C., has been appointed manager of the Peerless and Lowell Mills, Lowell, N. C., and the Avon Mills, Gastonia.

Geo. H. Parker, who recently resigned his position with the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., as noted, is overseer spinning and spooling at the Atlantic Cotton Mill's, of the same place.

William Toll, assistant treasurer of the Sipp Machine Company, Paterson, N. J., was taken seriously ill in Charlotte while en route to the Southern Textile Exposition. He is improving rapidly and is expected to leave the hospital within a few days.

H. E. Littlejohn, for some months assistant Southern manager of the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, will become manager on November 1. He succeeds Hampton Smith, who recently resigned and who is preparing to build a plant to manufacture heddles and other equipment.

Miss Stella Williams, a reporter on the Charlotte Observer, Charlotte, N. C., was the winner of the \$10 first prize offered the person guessing the nearest number of travelers contained in an eight-inch ring which was on display at the booth of the Victor Ring Traveler Company, of Providence, R. I., at the Southern Textile Exposition recently held in Greenville, S. C. Miss Williams' guess was 11,622. The actual number of travelers was 11,721. The second prize of \$5 was awarded John Queen, East Gastonia, N. C., whose guess was 11,582.

Arthur H. Thomas, of Fort Mill, S. C., and J. J. Brown, of Weston, Texas, have accepted positions as

research fellows in the Textile School of North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. Thomas graduated from the Textile School in 1926 and spent some time in the dye laboratory of the Riverside and Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., before going to the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company as a foreman. He will devote his time to dyeing and finishing problems.

Mr. Brown is a graduate of the Textile Department of Texas A. & M. College and has had experience in Texas mills. He will devote his time to carding and spinning problems.

Terryberry Returns To Howard Bros.

The many friends of E. M. Terryberry will be pleased to learn that he has returned to his former position with Howard Bros. Manufacturing Company, of Worcester, Mass., and will again handle their



E. M. Terryberry

card clothing and other lines in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

On account of his genial and friendly disposition, E. M. Terryberry has always been a welcome visitor at the mills.

H. D. Cook Badly Injured

H. D. Cook, general sales manager of the C. J. Tagliabue Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., was seriously injured in an automobile accident near Salisbury, N. C., on Tuesday, when his car was struck by a truck. His jugular vein was severed and he sustained other injuries of a less serious nature. Reports from the hospital on Wednesday stated that he was doing nicely.

Mr. Cook, who was in charge of the Tagliabue exhibit at the Southern Textile Exposition, was returning to his home in New York when he was injured.

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Recognized as the foremost independent refiners of 100% pure Pennsylvania colorless, odorless and stainless mineral oils—the base of our RAYOLENE—users are assured of the last word as to purity of the mineral oil content.

Our own 100% Pennsylvania base combined with olive oil and neatsfoot oil—the purest of each kind obtainable—in blends that conform with all modern knitting mill practice, are added reasons why rayon knitters as well as weavers of rayon insist on the exclusive use of RAYOLENE.

There is a RAYOLENE type that will fill your knitting requirements in a highly satisfactory manner. Acquaint us with your winding and knitting problems, and our expert in your own territory will cheerfully make his recommendation without any obligation to you.

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Sales offices and warehouses in principal textile centers

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Morristown, Tenn.—The Morristown Knitting Mills are to install additional equipment.

Thomaston, Ga.—The Thomaston Bleachery has abandoned its recently announced plans for enlarging the plant and will defer the work for an indefinite time.

Rossville, Ga.—Harvey Wilson and Garnett Andrews are to build a full fashioned hosiery mill. They have let contract for a building and are reported to have purchased equipment. Mr. Andrews is president of the Richmond Hosiery Mills.

Sparta, Tenn.—Contract for the building of the Sparta Silk Mills has been let to Foster & Creighton Company, Nashville. The building will be one story and basement, 100x243 feet. Robert & Co., Atlanta, are the engineers.

Dyersburg, Tenn.—The Dyersburg Cotton Products Company has let contract for excavating for four mill buildings. The buildings are to be erected by Gauger-Korsmo Construction Company, Memphis. Robert & Co., Atlanta, are the engineers.

Burlington, N. C.—Thirty knitting machines which formerly were operated at the Mebane, N. C., plant of the S. Y. W. Hosiery Mills, have been transferred to the Burlington mill of the company and have been put into operation. A recent building was built to accommodate the switch.

Burlington, N. C.—J. J. Redyke, owner of the Oxford Silk Mills, Oxford, N. C., is interested in establishing a similar plant here and has taken the matter up with a number of business men. His recently completed plant at Oxford is equipped for converting silk and rayon yarns for the knitting trades and if present plans are completed, the proposed plant here will be of the same type.

Weldon, N. C.—The plant and property of the Audrey Spinning Mills, recently placed in bankruptcy, will be offered at public sale November 17 by L. W. Gilbert, trustee. Mr. Gilbert has been manager of the mill for the past several years.

The plant is equipped with 10,000 spindles and the property includes 20 acres of land and homes for employees.

Statesville, N. C.—H. D. Gagner, president of the Gagner Manufacturing Company, announced that a shirt factory would be added to his company's plant. His firm, of which Mayor L. B. Bristol is secretary-treasurer, began the manufacture of rayon fabrics in June.

One hundred and fifty-two box looms and forty-eight jacquard looms are in operation at the plant. The building was finished in the early part of the year.



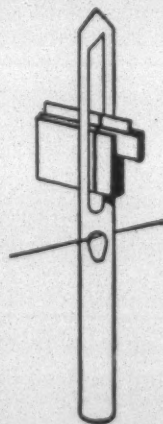
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Monroe, N. C.—The Icemorlee Cotton Mills will be offered at receiver's sale on November 19 by J. L. Everette, receiver. The property consists of three plants. Mill No. 1, with 10,080 spindles, equipped for carded and combed yarns; Mill No. 2, a complete underwear knitting plant and Mill No. 3 with 2,500 spindles for making carded yarns; and the mill village.

Easley, S. C.—All officers and directors of the Glenwood Cotton Mills were re-elected at the annual meeting here. The report as made public showed that the mill had experienced a prosperous year, despite the depressed condition of the market, and the blowing up of the boiler, which caused a portion of the mill to be idle for about three months. All directors expressed themselves as being pleased with the showing made so far this year.

Officers of the mill, all of whom were re-elected, are: C. Bruce Hagood, president; W. M. Hagood and B. F. Hagood, vice-presidents; Wilton E. Mayes, secretary. Directors from Greenville who attended the meeting were W. C. Beacham and N. C. Poe.

Belmont, N. C.—The Majestic and the Climax Spinning Companies held their annual stockholders meeting Monday at the mill office building.

While conditions during the past year have not been as good as would have been desired, these mills made fair progress under existing conditions, and paid their usual 5 per cent semi-annual dividend. Mill officials report that the volume of business now coming in is better than it has been for some time past and they are hoping for improvement in prices in the near future.

The officers of these companies are A. C. Lineberger, president; vice-president, D. E. Rhyne, of Lincoln; secretary and treasurer, S. P. Stowe. Additional directors are R. L. Stowe and W. B. Puett. The meeting was well attended, several stockholders from Charlotte, Gastonia and other nearby towns being present.

Birmingham, Ala.—A first mortgage 15-year sinking fund, convertible 6½ per cent bond issue on the Strowd-Holcombe Cotton Mills, Inc., of Birmingham, in the amount of \$600,000 has been placed on the market here by the General Securities Corporation, investment bankers of Birmingham and New York. This issue is for the purpose of paying for the plant enlargement and for the additional equipment that was recently installed.

The mill has been increased from 8,300 to 30,000 spindles, producing tire trade fabrics and print cloth since its inception in 1926, working day and night shifts. It is estimated that 3,600,000 pounds of cloth annually can be produced. The company has contracts on hand for 5,000,000

yards of print cloth and has been offered an additional 5,000,000 yards, but has deemed it advisable not to accept the additional order as yet. The present unfilled orders will require the company to operate double shifts for several months.

Stowd-Holcombe Cotton Mills, Inc., has a contract with Dixon & Valentine, department of Fredk. Victor & Achelis, Inc., for the sale of its entire output with all collection of sales guaranteed.

Union, S. C.—Union-Buffalo Mills has declared dividends amounting to \$292,000.

The directors ordered a 6 per cent dividend on the common stock; the usual semi-annual 3½ per cent on first preferred; and the usual semi-annual 2½ per cent on second preferred. Emslie Nicholson, father of W. S. Nicholson, president of the mills, said the common stock is \$2,600,000; the first preferred \$2,600,000, and the second preferred was \$1,800,000.

Talladega, Ala.—Contract for the erection of the physical plant of the Bemis Bag Company, at Talladega, Ala., the complete plant and employees' houses to represent an expenditure of approximately \$3,000,000, has been awarded the Fiske-Carter Construction Company, of Greenville, according to announcement from the office of J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers. Work on the plant will begin immediately and will be rushed to completion.

All buildings will be erected of brick, concrete and steel construction. The mill will contain about 30,000 spindles and about 750 looms. However, full details have not been worked out as yet.

The buildings to be erected by Fiske-Carter Company and the dimensions of each follow: Main

building, 643 by 150 feet in dimension, two stories high; warehouse, 100 by 800 feet in dimension, one

story high; weave shed, 148 by 664 feet in dimension and containing one story and basement; picker room, 83

by 182 feet in dimension and two stories in height; power house, 48 by 48 feet in dimension and one story high.



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Rayon Plant for Charlotte

Definite decision that the Rayon Corporation of America will erect a plant at Charlotte has been announced by the company. A site for the plant is to be selected within a short time.

The proposed plant is to cost \$3,000,000 and will manufacture rayon from a process that is not now being used by any other producer, according to Mr. Hilliard. It will employ 2,500 employees and will have an annual pay roll of \$2,000,000, he said. A large village is also to be built.

The company has opened offices in Hotel Charlotte and engineers are expected this week to confer with Mr. Hillard on several tentative sites.

Hampton Smith Company

Greenville, S. C.—All of the common stock of the Hampton Smith Company, which will manufacture black steel beddles, looms, harness, reeds and special machinery, has already been subscribed, it was announced by Hampton Smith, who is to be president and treasurer of the new company.

Mr. Smith said he had received overtures from many cities offering inducements to locate his plant there. He prefers to locate here, however, and may do so. Complete announcement regarding his plant, where it will be located, and other facts will be made public in the near future, Mr. Smith said.

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Salesman Wanted

Between 25 and 30 years old by nationally known organization to work out of Charlotte and cover North Carolina territory, calling on textile trade. Must have knowledge of textile manufacturing and processing. This advertisement is known to members of our own organization. Address O. L. I., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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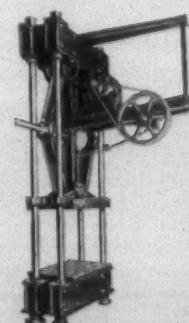
40 Crompton & Knowles, 16 harness Dobbies with harness, arches all complete, practically new at a very low price.

Also 3 wide ball bearing Woonsocket Nappers with motors attached, brand new. Two 80" 30 roll and one 90" 30 roll.

Also 100,000 new 8¾" quills for blanket work.

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South Carolina Representative

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Soluble Oils

50%-75%

Rayon Sizings

Annual Meeting of Cotton-Textile Institute

(Continued on Page 28)

River, Mass.; A. R. Pierce, New Bedford, Mass.; Henry L. Tiffany, New Bedford, Mass.; Ward Thoron, Boston, Mass.; W. J. Vereen, Moultrie, Ga.

The following statements were made by Group Chairmen of the Cotton-Textile Institute before the annual meeting of members held in the Roosevelt Hotel:

John A. Law, Chairman of the Print Cloth Group:

"Never perhaps in the history of the industry—certainly never before within the Print Cloth Group—has there been closer or more intelligent scrutiny of costs or more accurate analyses thereof; never closer co-operation between mills, their selling agents, converters, and buyers in thoughtful study of the needs of the trade and of the wonderfully vary-

ing possibilities of cotton products.

"The style survey and style conferences launched by the Institute mark another effort affecting our Print Cloth Group and now that there is added to the ever increasing demand for mechanical purposes a resumption of uses of cotton for dress goods—a trend now in marked evidence—the industry seems bound to come back into its own."

C. Morton Whitman, Chairman of the Bedspread Group:

"One of the principal difficulties with which bedspread manufacturers had been confronted for some time had been the lack of adequate knowledge of the extent of their production, shipments, etc. It was felt that this matter could be more effectively dealt with through the compilation of statistics and at the request of the manufacturers, the Institute undertook this work in January of this year.

"Further progress has been made through the Bedspread Group in

treating with the matter of piracy of design through the appointment of a trade practice committee. For the first six months of this year, the work of this group had been largely carried on through an advisory committee, but in the later part of June, a meeting of all manufacturers was held at which the Bedspread Group was formed. The short time during which this group has been functioning has resulted in a number of constructive activities and it is felt that bedspread manufacturers now have in the Institute a medium for helpful exchange of information on matters of common interest to mills and consumers alike."

B. B. Gossett, Chairman of the Carded Yarn Group:

"The past year has been one of the most difficult and trying in the history of the carded yarn industry. Despite this it is felt that the Carded Yarn Group has made substantial progress. The members have co-operated very well in supplying sta-

listics and most of them have made intelligent use of these statistics by individually adopting a policy of adjusting their production to present and prospective demand.

"The Code of Trade Practices developed by the Carded Yarn Group of the Institute in collaboration with the Cotton Yarn Merchants Association has also contributed materially in helping the mill's to go through this prolonged period of depression without complete demoralization. While undoubtedly there have been some infractions of the Code on the part of a few of the mills and some of the yarn dealers still it has stood up remarkably well and I think every one is agreed that it has established its worth. Every possible effort will continue to be made to encourage a more complete appreciation of the soundness of the Code by mills and merchants alike in their own interest as well as in the interest of the consumer, but just as a good law is occasionally violated so may occasional defections from the Code be expected.

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AUTOMATIC LOOM
SHUTTLES
YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
MARKET

"A year ago approximately 60 per cent of the spindles in America engaged in the manufacture of carded sales yarns were reporting statistics and otherwise cooperating with the Group. At this time it is estimated that approximately 80 per cent are reporting. This increase is most encouraging but we are continuing our efforts to encourage an even greater degree of cooperation.

"During the past year several meetings of the Group were held. These meetings were well attended and the members not only manifested keen interest in the subjects already discussed, but were particularly interested in our efforts to bring about uniform and correct methods of predetermining costs. Considerable progress has been made in this direction, but we are not yet satisfied with the results.

"We also have up for consideration at this time a study of existing selling methods. It is our hope that some plan can be worked out that will serve to bring about considerable improvement in the present methods of merchandising.

"We also have up for consideration a plan of simplification and standardization which we confidently believe will be helpful to the trade as well as the mills. This subject is being carefully studied by a committee and it is hoped that they will shortly be ready to report.

"The Carded Yarn Group is engaged in many other activities which time will not permit me to discuss. I may say, however, that we believe we are working along constructive lines and with the continued active interest of the mills in the Group, it is felt that the time is not far away when this branch of the industry will find itself on a firm and stable basis.

"Before closing I wish again to bear testimony to the splendid leadership of Mr. Hines. Such progress as has been made in the Carded Yarn Group has been largely due to his efforts. No man associated with industry of any kind in America today has a more difficult and trying position than Mr. Hines. While in a sense he may be regarded as being at the head of a great industry he, nevertheless, can point out to us the policies we ought to pursue. He is very much in the position of an eminent physician called in to treat a serious and complicated disease. Certainly the patient can not expect to be benefited unless he does his full part by taking such medicine and following such treatment as may be prescribed. Mr. Hines has diagnosed our troubles with uncanny accuracy. He has pointed the way out of our difficulties with absolute clearness. If the industry is to endure on a permanent and prosperous basis it is to him that are due most of the thanks. On the other hand, if it is to continue on an unsatisfactory and unprofitable basis, we can only blame ourselves."

H. R. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Wide Sheetings Group:

"The cotton textile industry has gone through a difficult year but real progress has been made in treating with some of our fundamental problems in the manufacture and

distribution of wide sheetings largely through the efforts of the Cotton-Textile Institute. We expect better results next year."

A. H. Bahnson, Chairman of the Chambray Group, was unable to attend because of illness but the following telegram was received from him and presented to the meeting:

"Regret my inability to be present at the Institute's annual meeting. The Chambray Group has made encouraging progress since its formation on October 20, 1927. The mills are giving closer attention to the statistics on production, stocks, shipments, etc., and most of them have voluntarily adjusted their production to current demand. Wish you very successful meeting."

J. C. Fargo, Chairman of the Osna-burg Group, wrote to President Hines as follows:

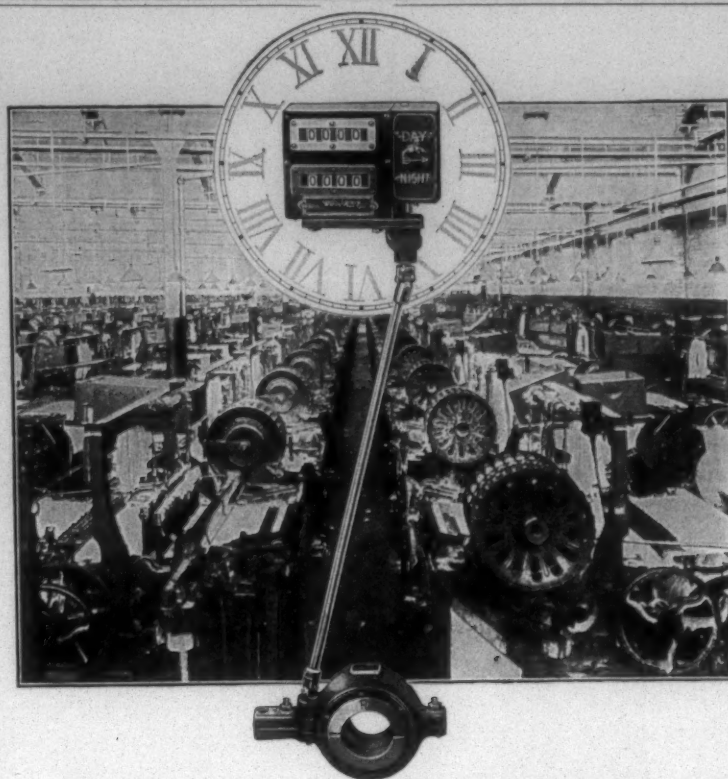
"I have postponed until the last moment replying to your invitation to attend the annual meeting hoping that matters would be so adjusted that I could be with you. However, I now find it impossible to get away and I regret this very much although I can not avoid it. I am a firm believer in the Institute and think that time will show that its formation was the most progressive step the cotton mills as a group have ever taken. I trust that the meeting will be an enthusiastic one and most satisfactory."

W. S. Nicholson, member of the Advisory Committee of the Narrow Sheetings Group:

"This was one of the first Groups formed under the Cotton-Textile Institute and fortunately statistics on narrow sheetings were available through the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants dating back to July, 1925. Five Group meetings and a number of advisory committee meetings have been held during the past year many of which were attended by President Hines. During the latter part of 1927 the narrow sheetings mills were confronted with a serious emergency as regards the relationship of their production to demand. After a careful analysis of this situation many of the mills have taken steps individually during the past ten months to readjust production to demand and as a result of this closer attention to the statistical position improvement in the stock situation and unfilled orders and in the relationship of sales to production has resulted.

"Another study of which the Group has been devoting considerable attention is that of costs. Several meetings of cost representatives have been held and now that the Institute has issued its cost outline it is hoped that the narrow sheeting mills will re-examine their cost methods in the light of the Institute's recommendations.

"The New Uses Section has been devoting considerable attention to the increased use of narrow sheetings for wall coverings and road markers. Its effort to induce the shippers of sugar and flour particularly to the small consumer to use cotton bags made from narrow sheetings are meeting with considerable success.



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Shanghai, China

Master Mechanics Meet

(Continued from Page 22)

Nash, E. L., The Murray Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Nance, Z. V., American Warehouse, Spray, N. C.
New, A. G., Wm. Sellers & Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C.
Norman, H. C., West Boylston Mfg. Co., Boylston, Ga.
Ningard, Milton O., Com. Credit Co., Baltimore, Md.
O'Brien, Eugene W., Southern Power Journal, Atlanta, Ga.
Park, G. E., General Electric Co.
Philip, Robert, Editor "Cotton," Atlanta, Ga.
Queen, G. C., Oakland Mill, Newberry, S. C.
Queen, B. G., Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.
Roddey, J. H., Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Robinson, W. M., Mill No. 3, Liberty, S. C.
Storey, Casper J., Modena Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
Sutton, J. C., Industrial Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.
Shores, R. A., S. C. Gas & Electric Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
Spencer, Chas. A., Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.
Smith, W. M., Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C.
Scott, W. T., Kenneth Cotton Mill, Walhalla, S. C.
Thompson, H. G., General Coal Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Stratton, Geo. F., Charlotte, N. C.
Thompson, J. P., Eagle Iron Works, Greenville, S. C.
Thompson, A. E., Union-Buffer Mill, Buffalo, S. C.
Vaughn, R. S., Gawer Electric Co., Greenville, S. C.
Van Pelt, E. L., A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Vinson, W. D., Langdale Mill, Langdale, Ala.
Walden, J. V., Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
Wallis, W. W., Lanett Mills, Lanett, Ala.
West, G. B., Arcadia Mill, Arcadia, S. C.
West, W. V., Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C.
West, R. E., Arcadia Mill, Arcadia, S. C.
Wiley, G. C., Duke Power Co., Anderson, S. C.
Woolf, Douglas G., Textile World, New York City.
Wilson, O. C., Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.
Young, W. G., Kendall Mill, Inc., Paw Creek, N. C.

Attendance At Greenville Meeting

(Continued from Page 19)

Wool & Cotton Reporter, Greenville, S. C.
Greer, W. W., Salesman, Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Gregg, J. M., Sec'y, Southern Textile Association, Charlotte, N. C.
Gregg, N. A., Supt., Stonecutter Mills, Spindale, N. C.
Gregory, W. W., Cloth Room Overseer, Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
Haddock, Paul F., Southern Mgr., A. Klipstein & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Hardeman, W. H., Weaver, Newry Mill, Newry, S. C.
Hardie, Newton G., Supt., Oconee Mill, Westminster, S. C.
Hart, H. R., Supt., Victory Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
Haskins, L. L., Sou. Rep., Akron Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.
Helmiger, H. A., Rep., Am. Wool & Cotton Reporter, Boston, Mass.
Heymer, Frank E., Supt., Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.
Hill, D. H., Jr., Asso. Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Hill, H. F., Overseer, Dunean Mill, Goldville, S. C.
Holmes, Charles C., Asst. Supt., Borden Mills, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.
Holyoke, W. S., Master Mechanic, Borden Mills, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.
Hoy, T. F., Service Dept., Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.
Huff, C. D., Woodside Mills, Simpsonville, S. C.
Isenhour, E. H., Ashworth Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
Jenkins, J. W., Gen'l Supt., Hannah Picket Mills, Rockingham, N. C.
Jewell, J. L., Supt., Cherokee Falls Mills, Cherokee Falls, S. C.
Johnson, O. R., Overseer Weaving, Dunean Mill, Greenville, S. C.
Johnson, W. C., Overseer Spinning, Dunean Mill, Greenville, S. C.
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Jones, D. L., Overseer Weaving, Hermitage Cotton Mills, Camden, S. C.
Jones, J. Y., Overseer Spinning, Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C.
Jones, Jno. D., Gen'l Supt., Union-Buffer Mills, Buffalo, S. C.
Kay, T. E., Master Mechanic, Woodside Cotton Mills, Simpsonville, S. C.
Lanier, D. F., Supt., Oxford Cotton Mill, Oxford, N. C.
Laughlin, Jas. B., Overseer Cloth Room, Clinchfield Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.
Lee, R. L., Jr., Instructor C. & S., Clemson College, Clemson College, S. C.
Leister, W. P., Supt., Victor-Monaghan Mill, Walhalla, S. C.
McArver, J. Wilson, Supt., Priscilla Spinning Co., Gastonia, N. C.
McFalls, J. A., Supt., Ranlo Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
McNeely, J. E., Erwin Cotton Mill, Coolemees, N. C.
Malone, Arnold T., Asst. Treas., Jos. Noone's Sons Co., Peterboro, N. H.
Massey, A. E., Gen'l Supt., Thomaston Cotton Mill, Thomaston, Ga.
Mast, Claude A., Supt., Itasca Cotton Mfg. Co., Itasca, Texas.
Mitchell, P. B., Supt., Joanna Cotton Mills, Goldville, S. C.
Moore, G. E., Supt., J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., Bynum, N. C.
Moore, I. G., Mfrs. Rep., Hubbard, Texas.
Morton, S. A., Carder and Spinner, Dallas Cotton Mill Co., Dallas, Dallas, Texas.
Mosely, H. W., Mgr., Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C.
Mullen, T. W., Supt., Rosemary Mfg. Co., Rosemary, N. C.
Murphy, Geo. W., Supt., Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Murphy, N. Barnard, Supt., Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.
Negus, H. E., Rep., American Wool

& Cotton Reporter, Providence, R. I.
 New, A. G., Sou. Rep., Wm. Sellers & Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C.
 Ningard, Milton O., Asst. to Treas., Commercial Credit Co., Baltimore, M. D.
 Norman, W. P., Overseer Carding, Hartwell Mill, Hartwell, Ga.
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 Petrea, F. K., Supt., Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
 Philip, Robert, Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
 Pollard, P. W., Supt., Woodside Cotton Mill Co., Simpsonville, S. C.
 Potter, E. M., Dist. Sales Mgr., S. K. F. Industries, Charlotte, N. C.
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 Radley, W. J., American Wool & Cotton Reporter, New York City.
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 Tatum, C. S., Mgr., Consolidated Textile Corp., Raleigh, N. C.
 Thomason, L. W., Sou. Agent, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Towers, D. D., Supt., Anchor Duck Mill, Rome, Ga.
 Wade, R. T., Mc., Asst. to Supt., Dunean Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Wagstaff, O. L., Supt., Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.
 Waits, E. G., Carder, Newberry Cotton Mill, Newberry, S. C.
 Ward, W. P., Supt., Erwin Cotton Mill, West Durham, N. C.
 Westmoreland, J., Supt., Gossett Mills, Williamston, S. C.
 Wigington, John T., Research Engineer, Textile Bag Mfrs. Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.
 Willard, W. H., Sou. Rep., National Aniline & Chem. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Williamson, D. F., Supt., American Net & Twine Co., Blue Mountain, Ala.
 Winroth, N., Supt., Buffalo Mills, Buffalo, S. C.
 Wright, Fred, H. & B. American Machine Co., Providence, R. I.

Charge Patent Infringement

Columbus, Ga.—Charging infringement of U. S. letters patent number 1,671,855 issued on May 20, 1928, to Allen F. Coulter, of Phenix City, Ala., "for a new and useful improvement in 'bunch builders' for cotton spinning machines," suit for injunction and accounting has been filed in Federal Court here against the Eagle and Phenix Mills, by Mr. Coulter, R. L. Duke, H. C. McCutchen, T.

L. Bowden and Henry D. Gaggstatter, of Columbus, who are shown in the petition as owners of the patent rights.

Petitioners allege that the Eagle and Phenix Mills are using a scalloped cam of the Coulter patent "bunch builder" as a substitute for the disc on the "Burdette bunch builder" manufactured and marketed by the Draper Corporation, of Hopedale, Mass., and that they have several such machines in operation in the mill's here and in Phenix City so equipped. Copy of a letter filed in connection with the petition, from Slade & Swift, counsel for the defendant mills, to McCutchen, Bowden & Gaggstatter, counsel for petitioners, show that only six machines are being operated with the cam attachment in question.

An order granted by Judge B. S. Deaver, of the middle Georgia district, U. S. Court, at Macon, restrains the defendant mills from in any way disposing of the cams in use, altering or mutilating them until hearing can be had before him at Macon on October 23 on the question of why a permanent injunction should not be granted and an accounting as to profits made from the use of attachments made to the Court in the interest of petitioners.

Petitioners show that application for patent on the Coulter "bunch builder" was first made on May 13, 1927, that he was then in need of financial aid in obtaining patent and discussed his invention with R. L. Duke, who in turn took the matter up with Frank E. Heymer, his superintendent at the mills, and was advised that financial aid would be extended if the invention proved meritorious, and that since, cams of the Coulter patent had been turned out in the pattern shop of the defendant mills and used. Petitioners claim they are without definite knowledge as to how many have been used and whether elsewhere than in defendant's mills, in violation of the Coulter patent rights.

The restraining order and citation for hearing were served here by Deputy U. S. Marshal J. J. Gordy on W. C. Bradley, head of the Eagle and Phenix Mills.

Textile School Opens

Atlanta, Ga.—With 90 students enrolled in the regular courses and 35 in the two-year special courses offered, the year of 1928-1929 promises to be a successful one for the textile department for the Georgia School of Technology.

In the regular courses, registration for which has just been completed, there are 35 sophomores, 30 juniors and 25 seniors. Freshmen are not enrolled in the school, being required to take a preliminary general science course, while in the special course there are 25 first year and 10 second year students.

Twelve students are taking co-operative courses, working one month at some textile mill and the second month at school, while for the first time in the history of the school, graduate work is being given, one student being enrolled for a master's degree in textile engineering. This makes a total of 138.

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SALE Of Icemorlee Cotton Mills, Inc. Monroe, North Carolina

Valuable Textile Property

Under and by virtue of an order of A. M. Stack, Resident Judge of the 13th Judicial District of North Carolina, made in that certain case entitled "The Gordon Insurance & Investment Company, Inc.," on behalf of itself and all stockholders and creditors of the Icemorlee Cotton Mills, Inc., Plaintiff, vs. The Icemorlee Cotton Mills, Inc., Defendant, the undersigned Receiver of the Icemorlee Cotton Mills, Inc., will, at *Two o'clock, on Monday, the nineteenth day of November, A. D. 1928*, at the Court House door, in the City of Monroe, Union County, North Carolina, offer for sale at public auction, all the property of the Icemorlee Cotton Mills, Inc., except the cash on hand, and the accounts and bills receivable, together with certain items of mill supplies in original packages. An inventory and itemized statement of said property being now in possession of the undersigned Receiver at the office of the Icemorlee Cotton Mills, Inc., Monroe, N. C., for the inspection of those desiring to bid on said property, or to inspect the same. The said property will first be sold separately and then as a whole. The terms of the sale are, one-fourth cash, when the sale is confirmed, the balance of the purchase money shall be paid in two, four and six months, the deferred payments to bear six per cent interest from date of sale, and sale must be confirmed by Court.

The property consists of three mill buildings and villages, in or near the corporate limits of the City of Monroe, North Carolina, described as follows:

Mill No. 1—10,080 spindles, for the manufacture of cotton yarns, both combed and carded.

Mill No. 2—Complete knitting plant for the manufacture of ribbed underwear, using product of Mill No. 1.

Mill No. 3—2,500 spindles, for the manufacture of high grade cotton yarns.

For further information, call upon the undersigned Receiver, who will be glad to show the property in detail.

This the 15th day of October, 1928.

JOHN C. SIKES, Attorney

J. L. EVERETT, Receiver,
P. O. Box 25, Monroe, N. C.

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C. C. Twitty, president of the Hartsville Cotton Mills, Hartsville, S. C., who has been in poor health for some time, is considerably improved. He has returned to Hartsville after undergoing treatment at Richmond.

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(Continued from Page 16)

in the 48-inch width. This cloth has a wide variety of uses and is one of the most popular of the all-Celanese cloths. It is being used today for dresses, men's neckties, bathing suits, men's robes, bedspreads and rubberized for raincoats. The moire is permanent and can be washed and ironed. Bathing suits made of this fabric have been worn constantly in ocean bathing and on beaches; not only has the color not faded, but the moire has retained its definition remarkably. For men's neckwear, this Celanese moire continues to be popular. It gives a serviceable distinctive tie which is suitable for wear, not only on formal occasions but for business and sports. For evening dresses in the pastel shades, the plain moire has been used in quantities of thousands of yards. In the darker shades for street wear, and ladies' coats, it is being used in equally large quantities. It is a cloth which runs well in the loom and on which good production can be obtained. The warp is 75 denier, 5 turns Celanese yarn and the filling 300 denier 25 turns twist Celanese yarn.

In the same construction, a newer development is the Jacquard faille. These three samples illustrate the beautiful effects which are obtained in this Jacquard faille. In most instances, the Jacquards are moired. There is a very large range of Jacquard patterns in this cloth. We, ourselves, have in the line over thirty. Some of them are primarily for men's neckwear, such as this striped pattern marked No. 1. In this case, you will note that the satin stripe is not moired but that the faille background is moired. Other patterns are for men's neckwear, men's robes, bathing suits, dresses and coats. Both the plain faille and the Jacquard faille can be used without moireing when the finisher gives them a hot calendering after dyeing.

An important point in the dyeing of these Celanese failles is to pad with Celasour before dyeing. This reduces the slipping to a point where the fabric is entirely practical for dress wear and also allows sufficient slipping for the moireing. You are all familiar with the fact that moire is obtained by slight slipping of the yarn in the fabric. A faille construction must therefore be so designed that there will be sufficient slipping to obtain the moire but still not enough to make the fabric impractical for use. We arrive at this by padding with Celasour.

A very recent development of this faille cloth is this cloth here. It is a lighter faille poplin made with 75 denier 5 turns Celanese warp but with 150 denier 30 turns twist Celanese filling instead of the 300 denier 25 turns twist Celanese filling in the heavier faille. This red sample here illustrates the cloth. As a lighter dress fabric and for drapes, this new faille has a very wide appeal.

One of the newest developments in Celanese fabrics in this country is this Celanese Crepe Marocain. It is an all-Celanese flat crepe made with 5 turns 100 denier Celanese yarn in the warp and 150 denier 55 turns twist Celanese filling. In the finishing operation special instructions (which we shall be glad to furnish) should be followed out. This blue sample and this yellow sample illustrate the cloth in plain dye. The cloth printed is illustrated by these two samples here. In the weaving of this cloth, great care should be taken that the high twist filling yarn should be conditioned and kept conditioned at the loom, for a practical point in the weaving of this cloth is to keep the pirns of filling yarn humid at the looms. Various practical and simple ways of doing this will suggest themselves to you. The particular beauty of this Crepe Marocain lies in its touch and draping qualities and most of all in its deep luster. Some of our customers have even described the luster of this cloth as being a "velvety finish." The designers have attempted for a long time to obtain a cloth which has the depth of luster and appearance of this Crepe Marocain.

Most Celanese fabrics lend themselves to a variety of uses. This all-Celanese twill which is made of 75 denier 5 turns Celanese yarn in the warp and $2\frac{1}{4}$ turns 75 denier Celanese in the filling is used in ivory for men's shirting and in black as a lining fabric. It is a six shaft 2x1 foulard. For sport dresses, this fabric has also been used. Printed, this fabric is an ideal foulard necktie cloth. These two patterns I show you here are applicable both for men's neckties and dresses. They are both blotch or application prints. We are developing this same cloth in Jacquards and these two samples here are the Jacquard twill used for dresses. We will undoubtedly print this Jacquard twill for men's neckties where the combination of the Jacquard and print design will make a very rich neckwear fabric.

Two other twills of all-Celanese construction will be of interest to you. This is made with 100 denier Celanese yarn in the warp and filling. You will see that it is slightly heavier in construction than the first foulard twill which I showed you. I call your attention particularly to the difference in luster between the lighter foulard and this twill. This is due to the fact that in this heavier cloth, the warp has 17 turns twist and is woven without sizing. It is an ideal cloth for lining and men's shirting as well as for pajamas and men's underwear.

Another lining cloth is this fancy twill made with 100 denier Celanese warp and 150 denier filling. In passing, let me call to your attention that Celanese fabrics are ideal for lining purposes. Due to the fact that it is

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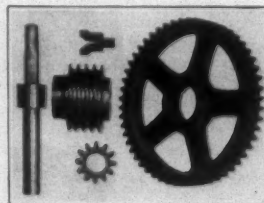
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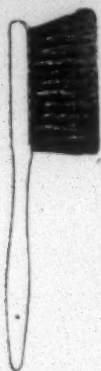
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cellulose acetate, Celanese yarn does not rot from perspiration as do some other textile materials of different chemical composition. It is well known that silk linings rot quickly from perspiration, particularly those silk linings which are weighted. Celanese linings do not rot from perspiration and are therefore most useful for men's wear.

We will now turn to the mixed fabrics of Celanese and silk. This fabric here is made in both warp and filling of 45 denier Celanese twisted with one thread of real silk. This yellow sample illustrates the cloth plain dyed. This tan printed sample shows how attractive the cloth is printed. The fabric itself is something like a georgette and has some of the characteristics of a popular cloth which was brought out under the trade marked name of "Crepe Romaine."

This fabric is a Celanese warp (75 denier) silk filled crepe printed. This ivory sample shows how well adapted the fabric is for dress purposes. In this blue printed sample, please note the shimmer and gleam that the combination of Celanese and silk gives. The construction is 120 ends of 75 denier 5 turns Celanese with 80 picks of 4 thread Jap. It is a remarkably fine crepe de chine, susceptible, of course, to cross-dyeing owing to the entirely different chemical nature of Celanese yarn and real silk yarn.

Another and lighter Celanese and silk crepe de chine is this sample which I show you here in pink. This cloth is a three-thread crepe again with 75 denier 5 turns twist Celanese warp. It is a little lighter and cheaper than the previous crepe de chine which I showed you and has very wide uses in the dress trade.

This sample of a Celanese faced silk crepe back satin is one of the finest cloths which has been developed containing Celanese brand yarn. In touch and in appearance, it resembles a most expensive type of imported all silk crepe back satin. It has much of the touch and feel of a weighted fabric but there is no weighting whatsoever in this fabric. The drape and full touch of the cloth is due to the presence of Celanese brand yarn. It is a cloth made of 5 turns 75 denier Celanese in the warp and 5 thread Jap silk in the filling. This cross-dyed sample is illustrative of what splendid effects can be obtained on cloths of this nature containing Celanese yarn.

Celanese is equally applicable to mixture with cotton. This drapery fabric which I have here is woven of 150 denier Celanese in the warp with 2-ply 30s black dyed cotton yarn and 300 denier Celanese undyed in the filling. It is, of course, a Jacquard weave. In the form of draperies, the fabric is striking in appearance and most practical since the colors are fast and the Celanese yarn is not damaged by mildew or insects. This cloth will immediately suggest to you various other Jacquard constructions using Celanese brand yarn with some cotton. Of course, instead of using dyed cotton yarn, undyed cotton yarn can be used and the fabric cross-dyed in one bath.

A novel adaptation of Celanese and cotton is illustrated by this fabric here which is a burn out check made of Celanese and cotton. The warp and filling are Celanese. Woven into this cloth with the Celanese in both warp and filling is cotton yarn. Before dyeing, the cotton is removed from the fabric by treatment with aluminum chloride. This gives a beautiful effect in the dyed and finished fabric. Of course, this will suggest to you many variations in lace like and other designs which you can obtain by weaving cotton into the fabric and then having it removed in the finishing operation.

This cloth which is illustrated to you by this plain dyed yellow sample and these three prints is a cotton warp, Celanese filled cloth to which we have given the name Shantunese. The warp is 50s single cotton 2x2 crepe and the filling 140 denier Celanese yarn $2\frac{1}{2}$ turns twist. It is an inexpensive cloth which finishes beautifully and which can be used for a variety of purposes. Both this Shantunese and the burn out check are dress and drapery fabrics. I ask you to note on the three printed samples how very well the cloth prints in vat colors.

A new development in mixed fabrics are these two cloths. They are both made of Celanese and worsted with silk. This cloth here has 4 ends 150 denier Celanese 5 turns twist and two ends of a silk binder in a 40 reed with alternating picks of silk tram and 3-ply 16 worsteds in the filling. This other coating cloth has the same warp but the filling is alternately one pick of two-ply 60s worsted and two picks of 4-ply 53 worsted. The cloth lends itself to cross-dyeing although I cannot show you a sample of it, as it is extremely recent. From the point of view of weight, warmth, touch and draping qualities, it is an ideal cloth for coatings.

This sample which I show you here in black is a Celanese and silk plush. The back is silk. The pile is Celanese yarn and by weight the fabric is about 85 per cent Celanese.

A recent development in Celanese velvets is this Celanese transparent velvet which is illustrated by this violet sample and by this printed sample. Here again the back is real silk and the pile is 100 denier 26 filament Celanese. This velvet is practically non-crushable. The pile remains erect and from this point of view alone it is an extremely practical dress fabric.

A still more recent development in Celanese includes true warp prints and yarn dyed faille for men's neckwear and dress purposes.

The construction of these two warp printed Celanese fabrics is similar to our regular faille except that the warp is 100 denier Celanese yarn leased, printed and then shot with dyed Celanese filling 300 denier in any color de-

sired. One sample is moired and one sample is the plain failed. The richness and touch of this cloth puts it in a class with the higher quality imported fabrics.

This sample here is made of yarn dyed Celanese and is a man's neckwear or muffler fabric. It is a very recent development. It illustrates one of the large variety of uses to which Celanese can be put.

You are undoubtedly familiar with the mixed spun Celanese yarn which we market under the trade names of Celanol and Celawol. The Celanol yarns contain cotton spun in with Celanese and Celawol yarns contain wool similarly spun. The Celawol yarn can be woven into cloth or used in hosiery as illustrated by these samples here. Owing to the different chemical nature of Celanese and cotton and wool, cross-dyeings in one bath give the heather effects illustrated in these hose. Furthermore, in a mixture of Celanese and cotton, the Celanese gives a wooly feeling and cosy warmth to woven or knitted fabric. Similarly in the mixed yarns containing wool, the Celanese gives a softer touch than is, in general, obtainable with wool alone.

In all these recent developments of Celanese products, I have tried to point out to you that not only is there a wide diversity of uses for the various Celanese brand products, but also that there are such inherent chemical and practical differences between Celanese brand yarn and regenerated cellulose rayons (to say nothing of the differences between Celanese and silk, cotton and wool), that due attention must always be paid to the fact that one is working with a textile product which should be processed differently from the other textile fibres. Valuable and practical applications of these differences will come to the minds of your designers in constructing mixed fabrics and also for all Celanese fabrics. Furthermore, we urge you to take advantage of the superior and excellent qualities of Celanese brand yarn, and the differences which exist between it and other textile fibres, in your sales and in discussing various Celanese cloths with your customers. Make it a definite policy with your customers to distinguish between Celanese and other man-made fibres. Make it a definite policy in your mill to put Celanese in a class by itself just as you put silk or cotton in classes by themselves. Such procedure will give your manufacturing organization a clean-cut appreciation of such differences and their practical applications and will help them in their manufacturing. Such procedure on your part with your customers will help your sales.

Let me repeat that most of the new developments in connection with Celanese brand yarn and fabrics, some of which I have brought to your attention today, have been possible because of the unique nature and high qualities of Celanese yarns applied in a practical way whether it be in weaving or knitting or in dyeing and finishing.

The session was concluded with a paper, "Weaving Synthetic Fibres on Drop Box Looms," by John M. Richardson, of the sales department of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works. This paper follows:

Weaving of Synthetic Fibres in Drop Box Loom

It is perhaps presumptuous of me, a loom salesman, to attempt to tell you men about the weaving of Rayon. Most of you have spent sleepless nights and harassed days trying to make rayon cloths which the front office insisted upon having without imperfections and insisted were easy jobs.

Nearly all of you could write a fair-sized book on what your troubles were, what you did to overcome them, and most of it would be punctuated with profanity, so difficult has been your task. You have called Rayon every name in your private vocabulary.

You have used rayon in warp stripe effects, you have shot some of it in as filling, some of you have woven all-rayon voiles, and you have pretty well mastered your job; but rayon is not to stop at stripes and voiles. It is going on and on until every silk fabric of today has a respectable counterpart in rayon, and the task ahead of you, who are going to be called upon to weave it, is but beginning.

We think that we of Crompton & Knowles have learned a few things in connection with the weaving of the finer all-rayons, and these are going to involve, among other things, filling of right and left-hand twist, which in turn requires a drop box loom of at least 2x1 box characteristics. It is of this type of weaving that we are to speak principally. If you take away one single new thought from these 25 minutes, which your officers have honored Crompton & Knowles in allowing, our efforts will have been amply rewarded.

It is a good rule for a loom salesman to have in his mind: "Give a boss weaver or a fixer one helpful suggestion and he will be your friend for life, tell you anything you want to know." We cannot expect to ply you with questions as to how you do things, take up your time, unless we have something to offer. With this in mind we must learn to talk your language, use your terms, know your problems, and, happy event, give you an occasional answer.

To talk your language today we salesmen must know, "What is this rayon?" When one of you says, "Well, that dope you give me is all right for Viscose, but this is an acetate," we can't look blankly and stutter into generalities about which we know nothing.

Very well, what are these different rayons—better, first of all, what is rayon? Ninety per cent of you know as much or more than I do about it;

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you have handled it, sweated over it; read about it. However, there may be a few who have been living happily, knowing or caring no more about rayon than what your wife has told you. These few may not object to a word or two and it is for them that I offer to explain that the Bureau of Standards has defined Rayon as follows:

"Rayon—the generic name of filaments made from various solutions of modified cellulose by pressing or drawing the cellulose solution through an orifice and solidifying it in the form of a filament, or filaments, by means of some precipitating medium."

As accurate and as precise as that is, you get nothing out of the definition as read, nor did I until I had read it a half dozen times.

Going on then; there are four types of basic chemical methods used in making synthetic fibres. For convenience, I have been calling them rayon and will continue to do so with profound apologies to the Celanese and Bemberg Companies, which strenuously, and no doubt with sound arguments, insist that their fibres are not rayon.

Viscose

Of all the known methods of artificial silk manufacture, the viscose process has found the greatest application and is used on a large scale in this country. About 80 per cent of the total present world production of rayon is made according to this method. In this country the leading producers are the Viscose Company, Dupont, and Industrial Rayon Corporation.

Acetate and Cuprammonium

The next most used, as far as weaving is concerned, is the Acetate Cellulose, principally put out by the Celanese Corporation. This acetate yarn does not absorb moisture as readily as the other kinds of artificial silk and is not dyed by the direct dyestuffs used in connection with silk, cotton and other artificial silk. Thirdly, comes the American Bemberg, made by the cuprammonium process. In the development of this fiber there has been perfected what is known as the "stretch spinning process," which results in the production of very fine filaments of a size as fine and finer than the cocoon fiber in raw silk.

Nitro Cellulose

A fourth type, which is largely used in knitting, is known as Tubize, sometimes as Chardonnet, and utilizes the Nitro-Cellulose process. This process is quite expensive on account of the high cost of the chemicals used.

Regenerated vs. Acetate

Three of these methods produce so-called "regenerated cellulose" yarn.

The Viscose used by the Viscose Company, Dupont, and Industrial Rayon; the Cuprammonium Process used by Bemberg; and the Nitro-Cellulose Process used by Tubize, produce fibers of similar or only slightly varying characteristics, from a chemical standpoint, but strikingly different in regard to the difficulties of handling and weaving.

In brief, the principle in manufacturing these regenerated cellulose yarns is to take wood pulp or cotton linters, making cellulose from them by dissolving in a solution. This is forced out in fine sprays through what is known as a spinnerette and solidified back into a cellulose state in the form of fine filaments or threads.

The process which produces the acetate yarns, which are at present principally marketed by the Celanese Corporation of America, starts out with a cellulose base, but chemically changes it so that in the yarn it is no longer cellulose. A new chemical element is present, and it is cellulose acetate with remarkably different chemical and physical properties. This puts the fibers made by this process in a class apart.

As a background then, for this paper, and also a background in any discussion of rayon, we must know that there are two general types known as the "Regenerated Cellulose," and the "Acetate Cellulose." The Regenerated Cellulose is divided into three principal processes:

The Viscose, used by the Viscose Company, Dupont, and Industrial Rayon, and the bulk of the other yarn manufacturers; the Nitro-cellulose used by Tubize; and the Cuprammonium used by Bemberg.

Under the Acetate Yarns we find the Celanese Corporation. It is significant, however, to note that both the Viscose Company and the Dupont recognize that acetate yarns have their advantages and are putting up new plants to make them. The Dupont Company is offering an acetate yarn, which they call "Rhodiaseta."

Dyeing of Rayon

One of the most striking advantages of Rayon is the dyeing quality. It takes the substantive and basic colors very uniformly, resulting in brilliant colors of the yarn. If a fabric made of wool and natural silk mixed with rayon is dipped in a dye bath containing two different dyes, two or three color effects are obtained simultaneously—a process known as cross dyeing. Similar are the results of alternate weaving together of viscose and acetate silk, which have a different affinity to the same color in the dye bath.

Rayon's Steady Progress

It would seem that nothing can impede the progress of rayon and that it

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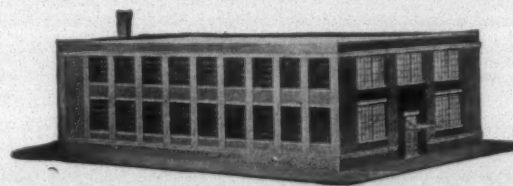
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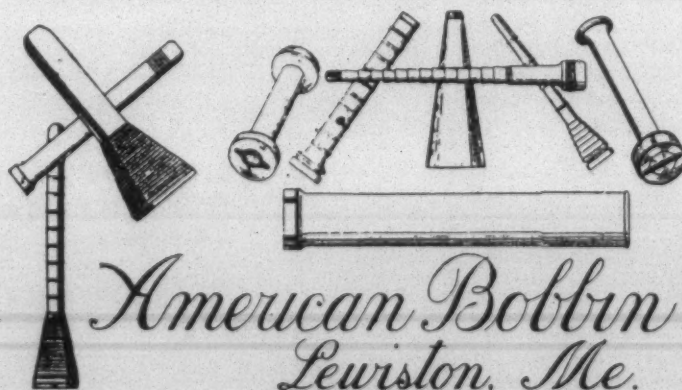
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is to be more and more of a factor. From a recent article in the Women's Wear Daily comes this:

"One has only to watch the growing use and importance of Rayon to realize that its advantages far outweigh its disadvantages. It possesses beauty of fiber and adds beauty and interest to fabrics containing other fibers. It remains white or takes beautiful and permanent colorings, it retains its attractive finish, it is plastic and pliable though it does not cling. Its draping qualities depends upon the finess of the filaments and the weave employed. Rayon wears well because its smooth surface resists friction and because it is not decomposed by perspiration or bacteria. It is a cool textile, allowing body heat to escape. It launders and dry cleans satisfactorily if reasonable care is used. The chief disadvantage of Rayon is its loss of strength while wet."

There is no doubt but that considerable improvement has occurred during the past year in both the wet and dry strength of Rayon. Part of this improvement has been due to better raw material and the remainder to improved methods of manufacture. The year has seen rapid strides in the strength of all types of rayon, an increase in the number of filaments and the manufacture of satisfactory low counts. Today, it is possible to obtain 75 denier yarns from practically all rayon makers and Bemberg has a large output of 52 denier. The lowest commercial deniers manufactured by the viscose process are 75, by the acetate process 45, by the cuprammonium 40, and the nitro-cellulose 35. The number of filaments has been increased so that today, in practically all yarns, the number closely approximates that to be found in raw silk.

Filaments

Perhaps this matter of filaments should be made clearer. When the Rayon is made, the cellulose solution is forced out through something like a shower bath spray, which is called a spinnerette and these little sprays of cellulose are filaments. The size of the yarn, therefore, depends upon the size of the holes in the spinnerette, and the number of sprays or filaments which are grouped together to form one strand.

I have said earlier that we believe eventually every raw silk construction will have its counterpart in rayon. That means that the bulk of the qualities will be made with hand twist filling to produce georgette, crepe de chine, flat crepe, and crepe back satins. These constructions, of course, will call for a 2x1 box loom so as to take the right and left-hand twist filling. It is with our eye on these constructions that we have been endeavoring to find out what is the best practice when it comes to the weaving operation and we have been led unquestionably to our Knowles head loom of silk or super-silk construction.

Sometime ago we sent out a questionnaire to 10 or a dozen mill executives who had had experience with rayon and these brought back an entire divergence of opinion as to what can and should be done with synthetic fibres. There was no agreement on any essential point save that the majority of them believed that the principal defects which appear in today's woven goods are defects in the yarn itself as it comes from the rayon spinners and manufacturers, or are attributable to improper handling in the preparatory steps in the weaving mill—such as in the quilling, warping and sizing.

The buying or using public has not held rayon, up to the present, to as high a standard of woven perfection as silk is held and a so-called "A" cut of rayon contains many more defects than in an "A" cut of silk today. It is true that most of these defects are not the product of the loom, but as rayons get more and more on the market and competition develops, and as finer constructions are made, due to lower denier yarns being available, rayon goods will undoubtedly be held to the same standards of quality and perfection as silk. By that time the glaring defects traceable to the preparatory departments will be overcome and the loom will be more a center of attention. It will be called upon to make perfect goods.

Finer qualities of all-rayon goods are being made possible by the rayon makers perfecting their processes, not only as to finer counts and ability to take twist, but also as to strength of the yarns. Also today, rayon can be made without the usual metallic or shiny luster, which has always marked it as an artificial silk. Some samples of all-rayon goods would defy practical silk men to tell whether they were silk or rayon if he relied only on the feel of the goods.

This improvement must lead mills to the conclusion that they must have a loom especially adapted to the weaving of rayon.

Principal Defects—Set Marks

The principal defects found in all-rayon goods are set marks, stickers, hang picks, and shuttle marks. Set marks are known by many other names in the various mills, such as jams, tight marks, shires, etc., and by this is meant simply that when the loom has been stopped for any reason at all a mark is left upon starting up because the proper joining has not been made. It usually appears as too many picks being put in at one point so that they are jammed together. Aside from seeing that the take-up is free from all play and that the rocker shaft and lay connector studs are not worn and

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Notice Trustee's Sale of Bankrupt Spinning Mill

By order of the United States Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina in the matter of Audrey Spinning Mills, Inc., Bankrupt, Weldon, N. C., the undersigned Trustee will on Saturday, November 17, 1928, at 11 o'clock A. M., upon the premises in Weldon, N. C., expose to public sale to the highest bidder or bidders for cash all the estate and equities of the Audrey Spinning Mills, Inc., in and to all of its real estate holding, building, machinery, etc., described in part as follows: 20½ acres real estate upon which is located cotton mill building 260x102 feet and 29 tenant houses; 3 acres of real estate upon which is located 6 tenant houses; mill machinery consisting of 10,112 spindles fully equipped to manufacture 30-2 to 50-2 cotton yarns, Openers, Lappers, Cards, Drawings, Slubbers, intermediates, fine frames, spinning, spooling, warping, tube and cone winders, reeling, motors, belting, machine tools, office furniture and other miscellaneous items constituting the going equipment.

The 20½ acres with mill building, tenant houses, etc., and the 3 acres with tenant houses will first be sold separately and then together as a whole to the highest bidder, the highest aggregate bid therefor to control.

Sale made subject to three deeds of trust on said properties, the amount secured thereby and the maturities to be announced on the day of sale.

Sale subject to the confirmation of the United States District Court.

Full specifications and information upon request.

This the 17th day of October, 1928.

L. R. GILBERT, Trustee,
 Weldon, N. C.

that the let-off is properly functioning, there are three major aids in overcoming set marks.

How Overcome

First, there must be a swing reed such as is found in a silk loom and the spring used should be of the very lightest, so light in fact, that one can, by hand, swing it back. There should be just enough spring left on the backstay so that at the time the shuttle passes through the shed the reed is against the lay. This tends to make a delicate beat-up and to prevent a crushing in of picks where the weaver has failed to make a perfect matching after the loom has been stopped. It should be added that on rayon crepes there is a heavier beat-up required than on other qualities. The reed should, therefore, be easily adjusted for light or heavy beat-up.

A second precaution is to have the loom stopped with the shed closed as much as possible and with warp stop and filling stop motions so set as to accomplish this, and the loom should stop without a sudden jar. It is imperative that the shed be closed when the loom is left for the night. There is practically no elasticity in any of these rayon yarns as compared with silk and so if the shed is held open and the yarn is stretched for any appreciable length of time it shows up in the goods very much like a set mark.

A third aid in overcoming these imperfections is for the weaver to pull the lay forward by hand at the same time he puts on the power. This helps the lay in getting into motion and results in a more even beat-up.

Stickers

Another group of imperfections which appear in practically all woven rayon goods are stickers and hang picks. Stickers are caused by the warp ends rolling and hang together in the leases. This shows up like a streak in the cloth where the ends have been stretched for a certain period and then suddenly released. Stickers do not come from the loom. They are the result of poor warps and poor slashing.

Even the finest rayon does not approach the usual sizes of silk and so, wherever a knot is tied in a rayon warp, it is a larger knot than is usually found in a silk warp. As these knots come through the harnesses and reeds and approach the fell they often catch shots of filling and keep those shots for a short time from drawing up snug against the fell. Finally, however, after three or four shots have been inserted, they do slip over the knot but the mark is left. It shows up as a little hole in the goods and can always be detected as there is a knot nearby.

The first precaution to be taken with a view to overcoming hang picks is to teach the weavers how to make a flat or rayon knot.

The Knowles Head and Improved Quality

Secondly, and more important still, is the use of the Knowles head in overcoming these defects. The quick and mechanical action of the harness frames under control of the head tends to keep the warp members separated and prevents one member having a knot from getting tangled with members on either side.

The Knowles head changes the harnesses in about half of a revolution of the crank shaft, whereas, with a dobby, the harnesses are in motion 80 per cent of the time. Furthermore, when sectional cylinder gears are used in the head, the harness frames change two at a time, and so only a fraction of the warp ends are passing each other in the same plane. The Knowles head, because of these features, will keep out 80 per cent of the hang picks that would otherwise occur in a dobby loom.

Shuttle Marks

It is most essential that the shuttle in a rayon loom have a true flight. Shuttle marks are bruises and are at present prominent in most all rayon fabrics. The Knowles head produces an absolutely clean and perfect shed. To get the maximum benefit from this it is essential to have harness cords which will hold the shed adjustment.

The Loom Today

Mr. Cox says in the September 29th issue of the Textile World, in speaking of improvements in equipment, "the greatest advance during the year has been in the more general use of silk machinery for rayon processing instead of attempting to make over cotton, woolen and worsted machinery. With a few exceptions, silk machinery is better adapted to handle rayon." Our investigations have borne this out and have brought us to the conclusion that for fine all-rayon cloths, which are bound to come on the market in increasing quantities, we should advocate a Knowles head loom of general silk construction but with certain improved features. Among these chiefly is the swing reed feature mentioned previously. Also, the warp should be brought well back of the harnesses as it is in the silk loom and it is better not to run the warp over a whip roll. Taking such a loom as we have ready for you, teaching your weavers how to tie fist knots, learning yourselves that excessive tension on the warp or in the shuttle is injurious to the cloth, using steel reeds, and flat steel heddles as supplied to the silk weaving industry, and running the looms at a conservative speed, you should have a minimum of trouble as far as the weaving is concerned.

Speed of Looms

It has been found by most of our customers, conducting independent experiments, that better results are obtained by running the looms at a slower speed than is the general practice in cotton and silk mills. One silk mill has

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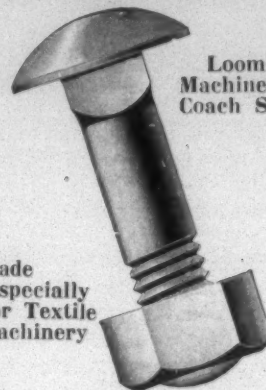
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Troubles in the Preparatory Processes

As stated earlier, the mill that goes in for the new types of fabric is going to find at least 50 per cent of its troubles in the preparatory processes.

Sizing

The slashing or sizing presents a principal problem and there is a lack of entire agreement as to what is the best sizing to be used on the various qualities of rayon and as to when sizing is needed and when it is not.

One organization believes that all warp yarns which have six turns or under should be sized, and that above that, it is unnecessary to size. On the other hand, another sizes all their warps, even their voiles, with their approximately 30 turns.

Rayon filaments are not as strong as raw silk filaments and they have a tendency to break in the weaving operation. Not all will break as a rule, but just a few of the filaments and this makes the yarn fuzzy. The purpose of sizing, therefore, is to give each warp member a slight bath of a glucose preparation which will hold all the filaments together and permit the yarn to slide through the drop wires, harnesses and reeds without shafting. As you put more and more twist into the yarns—30 twists for voile and up to 70 twists to a rayon georgette—the bad places have been eliminated in the spinning and redrawing processes and only the best comes to the loom. Bad or weak places break down in the spinning.

It will do you no harm to read and keep in mind an article in the September 29th Textile World under the heading, "Progress in Making Rayon Warps." This is an interesting discussion of slashing or sizing machines and at the end of the article there are some excellent "don'ts" for the warping department.

Perhaps at the moment you have temporarily met your problems and are speeding along merrily with good production and first quality goods. Please keep in mind, however, that when you are called upon for more exactness and more perfection in the finer rayons which I strenuously prophesy, we are ready to help you. Far from being content with our present knowledge, we will continue to add to it to the end that at any given time we may be able to furnish you with the latest information available at that time. Do not try to solve all the problems yourselves, but rather call in the experts of the machinery manufacturers. Have the man that makes your warping frames tell you the latest news in his, and finally call upon us to give you the benefit of our experience.

The session was followed by a very enjoyable luncheon at the Poinsett.

Capt. W. P. Conyers, as toastmaster, introduced the Association officials and a number of distinguished guests.

The principal speakers were Dr. D. W. Daniel, of Clemson College, whose humorous talk was enthusiastically received, and George A. Sloan, secretary of the Cotton-Textile Institute. Mr. Sloan gave a very interesting outline of the work being done by the Institute.

The lunch was enlivened by a number of musical and other entertainment features furnished through courtesy of the textile interests in Greenville.

Tire Manufacturers Curtailing Operations

Akron, Ohio.—After having established new high records for time production and shipments during the months of August and September, the large tire manufacturers in this district are now easing up their operations and curtailing output, it is learned here on good authority. The Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone, United States Rubber, Miller and General tire and rubber companies last week produced approximately 157,000 tires per day, which this week has been lowered to around 137,000 tires daily, a curtailment of almost 15 per cent.

On the basis of the lower production schedule inaugurated this week it is figured that consumption of crude rubber, which attained the record figure of 42,925 tons in August and maintained a comparatively high rate of 40,000 tons for the month of September, will this month fall to around 36,000 tons. The greater part of this heavy tire output has been for "replacement," or delivery to the tire dealer. Original equip-

ment tires for new automobiles represents about 20 per cent of the tire makers' market.

Mills Consume 6,519,809 Bales

Washington.—Of the 6,519,809 bales of American upland cotton consumed by domestic mills during the year which ended July 31, the Department of Agriculture announces that 5,871,324, or 80.05 per cent, were tenderable, according to Section 5 of the cotton futures act.

The report showed that 3,314,768, or 50.84 per cent, were tenderable in staple lengths from $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch to 1 1-32 inches, while 2,556,558, or 39.21 per cent, were tenderable in staple lengths over 1 1-32 inches. Undesirable cotton consumed totalled 548,485 bales.

Consumption during the year of American-Egyptian cotton totalled 15,137 bales, 69 per cent of which was 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches and above in length. Consumption of foreign cotton totalled 399,117 bales, 55.45 per cent of which was between 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 5-32 inches staple length.



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Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods markets reflected further improvement during the week. Prices were somewhat higher on print cloths, sheetings and bleached goods, new quotations coming after good buying and a higher cotton market. The bulk of the business was for prompt delivery, but a number of very substantial contracts were reported. Sales continued in excess of production, although production has been increased, especially on print cloths, printed fabrics and some of the finished lines.

The demand for tire fabrics and some of the wide cloths for upholstery continued very strong and mills on these goods are very well sold ahead. Sales of blankets and flannels were larger and there was also better buying of bedspreads and rayon draperies.

Wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases have sold steadily, although production is still being curtailed. Cotton duck has shown improvements especially in the wider goods.

The feature in the print cloth market was the report of large quantities of 64x60, 5.35 yard selling for the first quarter of next year, at 7½ cents. Some reports were that a considerable yardage for next year, at the price mentioned, had been declined, with sellers holding for seven-eighths. On the other hand, there had been reports of goods in second hands, sold for spot and nearby, at eleven-sixteenths.

Good business in 60x48s, 6.25 yard, at 6½ cents for the first two months of last year was reported, and good trading at this price was also heard for nearby. Some sellers were holding firm for seven-eighths, declining the bids at three-quarters. Second hand goods for nearby had been reported at eleven-sixteenths.

The bag trade and some manufacturers of curtains and draperies showed interest in sheetings and covered on fair yardage in some constructions, the demand being principally for spot or nearby goods. The 37-inch 4-yard moved at 8½¢ and a satisfactory business was in some quarters reported on 36-inch 4-yard at 8½¢, although other factors reported some small lots sold at 8½¢. On 36-inch 3.50-yard mills held at 9½¢ and buyers en-

countered difficulty in securing goods under the level during the day. The 40-inch 2.50-yard were active at 12½¢ with 12½¢ asked, and 40-inch 2.85-yard were firm and sold at 11½¢. On 36-inch 5.50-yard 6½¢ was done, but 36-inch 5-yard were still offered at 6½¢ in some quarters. Small sales of 36-inch 3-yard were made at 10½¢.

Spots of 100x60 carded sold at 11 cents; for contract, one-eighth was generally the firm quotation. Second hands sold some quick 90x60s at 10 cents; for contract, most first hands quote one-eighth higher and some ask one-quarter more. Sales of 80x60 were reported at 9½ cents, first hands. On 112x60 carded, most centers asking 12½ cents for the forward deliveries; there has been business reported at five-eighths, commencing around December, but this did not appear generally possible. Spots were reported stiff at seven-eighths.

Sales of carded peeler cords, 23s 5-3-ply, at 46½¢ and carded Egyptians, 23s 5-3-ply, at 52¢ and 53¢ for deliveries in the first quarter of next year were reported in the market. Combed Egyptians were offered at 58s to 60¢. Commitments were of moderate to fair sizes.

The feature of the week in the Fall River cloth market was the stiffening of prices due to the advance in wages and the continued strengthening of the cotton market. This feature had deterrent effect on trading which continued quite scattered. The volume for the week will reach approximately 25,000 pieces, generally considered satisfying in the face of conditions. Production continues on the same basis, the shutting down of some plants being countered by the opening of others.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	6½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	6½
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x60s.	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	11
Dress ginghams	12½-15
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.	11½
Brown sh'tgs, 4-yd. 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, stand.	12½
Tickings, 8-oz.	21-22½
Denims	17
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	10½
Standard prints	9

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—While the total volume of yarn business was somewhat smaller last week, the improved condition of the market continued to be apparent. The situation now appears to be on the best basis of the year and the position of the market has undoubtedly been considerably strengthened by recent developments. The strength of the cotton situation has aided spinners in keeping prices on a firm basis. Quotations have held generally higher and there is reason to expect a further advance in prices. Spinners see an opportunity to increase their profit margins and with better buying are expecting greatly improved conditions within the next few weeks.

Most yarn consumers continued to limit their orders to nearby deliveries, although inquiry for future business was considerably better. The small stocks in this market have made for a shortage on some numbers and the stock situation as a whole favors the mills.

Despite the slow start of the present cotton year from the standpoint of consumption, well posted market men look for additional support for cotton prices later on from the consuming end, believing that consumption ultimately will equal that of last year, and may possibly exceed it.

A fair amount of business in insulating yarns was reported in the market, wire mills coming in for commitments ranging up to \$5,000 pounds, and in one or two instances for 25,000-pound orders. Prices showed a firmer tendency and sales were in several instances at better levels. Weaving yarns were less active, but some moderate orders were negotiated. Knitters showed interest, mills asking higher prices.

Inquiry though fair, has failed to materialize into the business of like capacity as prices display steady to firming tendencies, higher cotton has reflected its position by creating stronger spinner quotations, but has not acted as the stimulant to promote better yarn buyer interest. The more definite reports have been that the advance in cotton and its reaction on yarn levels has actually been the check to heavier trading. The majority of spinners have disregarded the manufacture resistance to prevailing values to hold for replacement cost.

Southern Single Skeins	
4s-8s	33
10s	33½
12s	34½
14s	34
16s	34
20s	36
24s	38
26s	40
40s	43½
Southern Two-ply Skeins	
4s-8s	33½
10s	34
12s	34½
14s	35½
16s	37
20s	37½
24s	38½
26s	40½
30s	49
40s	58½
Southern Single Warps	
4s-8s	33½
10s	34
12s	34½
14s	35
16s	35½
20s	36½
24s	38
26s	38½
30s	40½
40s	49½
Southern Two-ply Warps	
8s	33
10s	34
12s	34½
14s	35
16s	35½
20s	36½
24s	38
26s	38½
30s	40½
40s	47½
Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones	
8s	32½
10s	33½
12s	34
14s	34½
16s	34
18s	34
20s	35
22s	36
24s	37
26s	38
30s	39½
40s	47½
Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler	
8s	44
20s	48
30s	53
38s	55
40s	56
50s	62
60s	66
70s	76
80s	87
Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns	
8-12s	46
20s	48
30s	53
36s	54
38s	56
40s	57
50s	60
60s	65
70s	80
80s	85
Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones	
16s	42
12s	42½
16s	43½
22s	46
24s	47½
26s	48½
28s	49½
38s	52½
40s	54½
50s	60
60s	65
70s	75
Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins	
8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged tubes	30½
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	30½
10s and 10s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	31½
Same, warps	32½

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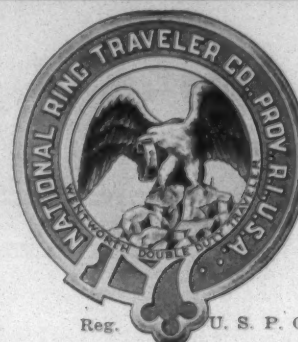
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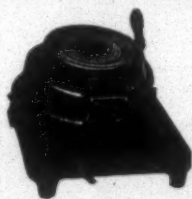
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WANT position as overseer weaving, carding or spinning; well experienced and best of references. No. 5503.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant to superintendent, or carding and spinning. Qualified, experienced, reliable. No. 5504.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 20 years experience; will be at liberty after August 25th. No. 5505.

overseer large department, — either

WANT position as superintendent or as carding, spinning, weaving or cloth room. Would accept position of traveling salesman of mill supplies. No. 5506.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in spinning; age 34; I. C. S. graduate; will go anywhere. No. 5507.

WANT position as overseer weaving or designer, or as stenographer and cost accountant. Experienced dobby designer, and fancy weaver; well educated and want position where there is a chance of advancement. No. 5508.

WANT position as overseer weaving or as second hand in large mill. Age 37. One year on fancy weaves, six years overseer cloth room. I. C. S. graduate. Will go anywhere. No. 5509.

WANT position as overseer carder or spinner or both in smaller mill. I. C. S. graduate; experienced; married and no bad habits. Am a North Carolina boy. No. 5510.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or spooling, twisting, warping and beaming. Prefer carding and spinning, and would like to go to Okla. or Ark. No. 5511.

WANT position as superintendent of a yarn mill; eight years on present position as superintendent. Good record and best references. No. 5512.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding, spinning or weaving in large mill. Most of experience on plain sheeting. Age 36. On present job 10 years. Married but no children. No. 5513.

WANT position as overseer plain or fancy weaving. Would consider position as second hand in weaving in large mill. 20 years experience on dobby weaves and silk. Age 50. Two in family work in mill. No. 5514.

WANT position as general office assistant. Young woman, age 26, graduate Limestone College and of Draughn Business College. Two years in mill office as shipping clerk and assistant book-keeper. Understand all office and clerical work. No. 5515.

WANT position as master mechanic and electrician. Experienced, practical and efficient. Best of references. No. 5516.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer in cotton mill. More than ten years experience in some of the largest shops in the South. Have building experience and understand large turbines. No. 5517.

WANT position as napper and cloth room overseer. Age 37; 18 years experience on sheetings, drills, denims, oenaburgs and canton flannels. Experienced napper and finisher. No. 5518.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Familiar with all kinds white goods. Now employed but for good reasons wish to change. Best references. No. 5519.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning in large mill, or both in medium sized mill. Ten years on present job. Best references. No. 5520.

WANT position as overseer fancy weaving. Experienced on C. & K. and Stafford automatic looms. Good hand to start up new or reconstruct old machinery. Well educated and good references. No. 5521.

WANT position as superintendent. Familiar with fancies and colored work, but prefer large yarn mill for a change. No. 5522.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced and well qualified. Best of references. No. 5523.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning or both. Familiar with white and colored work. Age 36. Best of references. No. 5524.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving; experienced on all kinds of white and fancy goods. Now employed but want larger job. No. 5525.

WANT position as superintendent; understand plain and fancy goods. Would like a mill on fancies. Can save money for any mill. Best of references. No. 5526.

WANT position as engineer. Want mill seeking engineering advice, mill layout, etc., to write to me. Have no connection with any machinery builder or public utility. Want to serve a chain of mills. Best references. No. 5527.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Eight years on plain and fancy goods. Present employers will recommend me. No. 5528.

WANT position as overseer weaving; 20 years experience on sheetings, drill duck, sateen, moleskin, seat covers, towels, chambrays, gingham, etc., on all kinds of looms. Age 40 and good references. No. 5529.

WANT position as superintendent yarn or plain weave mill. Superintendent in present position eleven years. Familiar with buying and selling. Best references. No. 5530.

WANT position as fixer of fly frames, or as second hand in carding, or card grinder. 15 years experience. Have other help for the mill. No. 5531.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Know the work from ground up on print cloth sheeting drills and colored work. Eleven years as superintendent and manager for one mill which was sold; left me unemployed. Age 49, good references. Married. No. 5532.

WANT position as superintendent. Familiar with jacquard and fine silk weaves as well as all others. Thoroughly capable experienced and efficient. Best of references. No. 5533.

WANT position as overseer carding. Eleven years experience, and best of references as to character and ability. No. 5534.

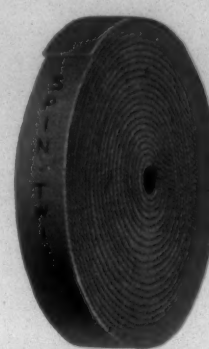
WANT position as superintendent yarn or plain weave mill, any size. Would accept position as carder or spinner in large mill, if any chance for advancement soon. Ten years as superintendent on present job. Age 37, best of references. No. 5535.



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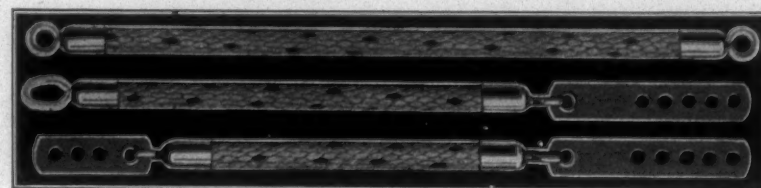
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Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
Economy Baler Co.
- Baling Presses—**
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
Economy Baler Co.
- Balling Machines—**
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T. C. Entwistle Co.
- Baskets—**
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W. T. Lane & Bros.
- Beaming and Warping Machinery—**
Barber-Colman Co.
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
Draper Corporation.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
- Beam Heads—**
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
- Beam Dyeing Machinery—**
B. Thies, Inc.
- Beams (All Steel)—**
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
- Beams, Warper—**
Washburn
- Bearings (Ball)—**
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
S K F Industries, Inc.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Bearings (Roller)—**
Charles Bond Company
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
S K F Industries.
Timken Roller Bearing Co.
- Bearing, Shaft—**
Timken Roller Bearing Co.
- Bearings, Textile Machinery—**
Timken Roller Bearing Co.
- Bearings (Tapered Roller)—**
Timken Roller Bearing Co.
- Bearings (Thrust)—**
Timken Roller Bearing Co.
- Belt Conveyors—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Belt Tighteners—**
Charles Bond Company
Link-Belt Co.
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Belting—**
The Akron Belting Co.
Charles Bond Company
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Fabreeka Belting Co.
Gastonia Belting Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
Greenville Belting Co.
Slip-Not Belting Corp.
Ton-Tex Corporation
- Belt Cement—**
Charles Bond Company
Graton & Knight Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
- Belt Contactors—**
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Belt Dressing—**
Charles Bond Company
Graton & Knight Co.
- Belt Wax—**
Charles Bond Company
Graton & Knight Co.
- Belting (Link)—**
Charles Bond Company
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
- Bicarbonate of Soda—**
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- Bleaches—**
Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co.
- Bleaching Chemical—**
Arabel Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
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Bosson & Lane
J. B. Ford Co.
Seydel Chemical Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Chas. H. Stone
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Bleaching Machinery—**
B. Thies, Inc.
- Bleaching Machinery—tubes and beams—**
B. Thies, Inc.
- Bobbins and Spools—**
American Bobbin Co.
David Brown Co.
Courtney, Dana S. Co.
Draper Corporation.
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.
Lowell Shuttle Co.
Walter L. Parker Co.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
- Bolts and Nuts—**
Standard Nut & Bolt Co.
- Boxes (Corrugated)—**
David M. Lea & Co., Inc.
- Box Shooks—**
David M. Lea & Co., Inc.
- Boxes (Wirebound)—**
David M. Lea & Co., Inc.
- Blowers and Blower Systems—**
Carrier Engineering Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.
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Atlanta Brush Co.
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Brushing Machine—**
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Bobbin Stripper—**
Terrell Machine Co.
- Bunch Builders—**
Draper Corporation.
H & B American Machine Company.
- Calenders—**
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
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B. S. Roy & Son Co.
- Canvas and Leather Lug Straps—**
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.
- Canvas and Leather Loom Pickers—**
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.
- Canvas and Leather Loom Strapping—**
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.
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Veeder-Root, Inc.
- Dobby Cords—**
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.
- Cards—**
Saco-Lowell Shops
H & B American Machine Company.
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Card Clothing—**
Ashworth Bros.
Charlotte Mfg. Co.
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
- Card Grinding Machinery—**
Dronsfeld Bros.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
H & B American Machine Company.
Roy, B. S. & Son Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Card Strippers—**
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- Carrier Aprons—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Caustic Soda—**
Arnold Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
Chas. H. Stone
- Certified Public Accountants—**
Rhyne, Moore & Thies
- Chain Belts and Drives—**
Charles Bond Company
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co.
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
- Chemicals—**
American Aniline & Extract Co.
Chemical and Dye Corp.
E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.
J. B. Ford Co.
Hart Products Corp.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Chas. H. Stone
Takamine Laboratory, Inc.
Jacques Wolf & Co.
- Cleaning Agents—**
The Arabel Mfg. Co.
Oakite Products, Inc.
Chas. H. Stone
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Cloth Folders—**
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
- Cloth Inspecting Machines—**
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
- Cloth Presses—**
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
Economy Baler Co.
- Cloth Room Machinery—**
Briggs-Shaffner Co.
- Clutches—(Friction)—**
Charles Bond Company
Link-Belt Company.
- Textile Finishing Machinery Co.**
- T. B. Wood's Sons Co.**
Cloth Winders and Doublers—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
Coal Handling Machinery—
Link-Belt Co.
- Combs—**
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Combs (Beavers, Warpers, Slashers)—**
Draper Corporation.
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Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
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Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
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American Moistening Co.
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
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Sonoco Products Co.
- Conveying Systems—**
Link-Belt Co.
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—See Humidifying Apparatus.
- Cost Specialists—**
Rhyne, Moore & Thies
- Cotton—**
Newburger Cotton Co.
- Cotton Machinery—**
Ashworth Bros.
Barber-Colman Co.
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
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Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Draper Corporation.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
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Foster Machine Co.
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Saco-Lowell Shops
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Stafford Co., The
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Tolhurst Machine Works
Universal Winding Co.
Whitin Machine Works
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
- Cotton Openers and Lappers—**
H & B American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Cotton Sorters—**
Arabel Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Bosson & Lane
Hart Products Corp.
Oakite Products, Inc.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Chas. H. Stone
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Cotton Stock Drying Machines—**
The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp.
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Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
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T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Couplings (Shaft)—**
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Link-Belt Co.
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Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
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Seydel-Woolley Co.
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Takamine Laboratory, Inc.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Finishing Machinery—**
—See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing
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Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Flyers—**
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Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitin Machine Works
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—See Clutches
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- Shell Rolls**
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Washburn
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Ramsey Chain Co.
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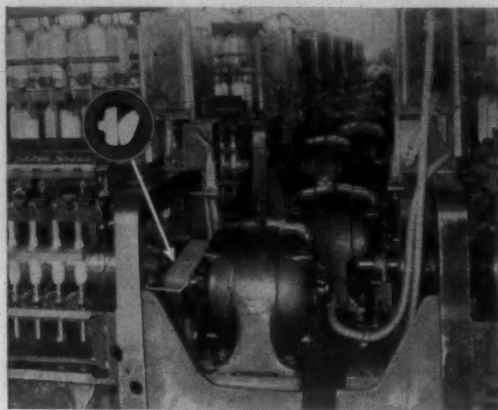
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FIG. 27

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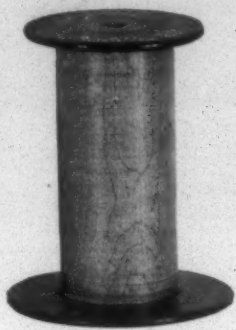
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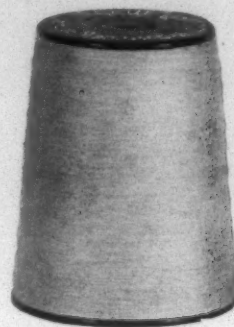
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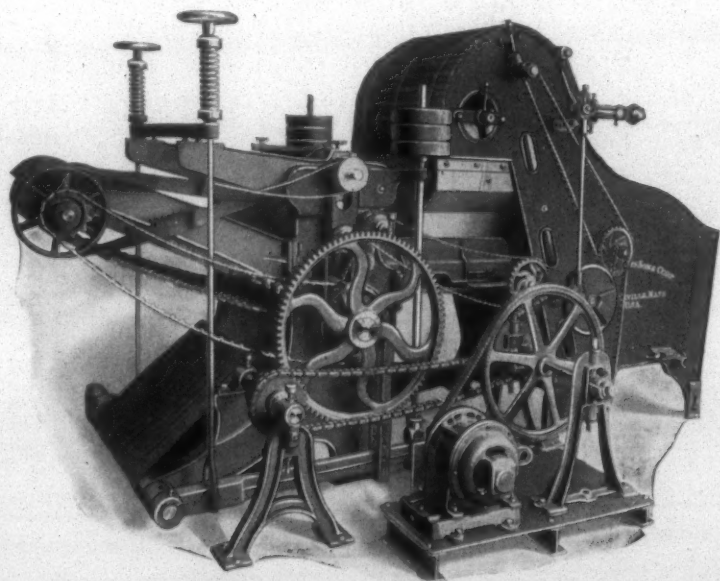
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HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 25, 1928.

News of the Mill Villages

WAXHAW, N. C.

Rodman-Heath Mills. Superintendent Harvey Hurt in Accident

Aunt Becky:

Well we had another wonderful prayer meeting here at our little chapel on the village Sunday night; it was in charge of Miss Rodman again, and she read from the 14th Chapter of Acts and made a beautiful talk. Miss Rodman is a wonderful woman; she is well versed on the Bible and always get the individual attention of every one; we are proud of her; also proud of our mill and village, especially of our little chapel, where we can all meet and praise God. The singing here is also fine, being in charge of Mr. Blythe. We have Sunday school at 2 p. m. every Sunday and visitors are always welcome.

Mr. T. W. Harvey, our superintendent, here at the mill happened to a very painful accident Saturday evening about 7 o'clock; while returning from Monroe he ran into a colored man parked on the side of the road. He was cut up right sharply about the head and face, but was able to return to his home after having his wounds dressed at a hospital in Monroe.

Mr. and Mrs. Lex Pressley were Belmont visitors over the week-end.

Mr. Will Elms and family were visitors to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sneed Sunday.

We are very sorry to lose Mr. Gill Sneed and family; Mr. Sneed has taken a position at Roseboro and will move there.

Mr. Herman Shannon, informs us that "The Blue Goose" is getting in good shape again so we need not worry.

Dr. Joe E. Thomas is editor of the "Old Hickory News," Waxhaw's new newspaper. Luck to you "Doc," hope you give us good news for we know you are capable of doing that thing.

Aunt Becky, we are sorry we did

not get down to Greenville for the good dinner.

MOLLIE.

ALICEVILLE, ALA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are 33 miles from Columbus, Miss., and 52 miles from Tuscaloosa, Ala., the home of the great foot ball star.

We have two railroads, the "Frisco & Ala.," and "Tenn. & Northern;" two banks, four churches and a high school. The children from the mill village go up town to school as it is only a quarter of a mile.

We have some mighty fine roads here, and some not so good, but the county is very busy putting all in shape.

We boast of two nice hotels, a Rotary and Lions' Club and a Chamber of Commerce. So you see Aliceville must grow with all those things behind it.

Some among the best people in Alabama are in Aliceville. The new cotton mill here is one of the most up-to-date to be found any where; the houses are very pretty in different designs and there are nice wide yards and streets. We are getting in plenty of help now; seven families came in last week.

Mr. Rambow, the superintendent and Mr. Wingard, overseer weaving, seem to be very fine men. (If they did come from South Carolina!) And did you know—we feed them on fish; we catch fish weighing 100 pounds; if you don't believe it, come down and see.

Mr. Rainbow and Mr. Wingard were entertained at a supper given by the Rotary Club at the Aliceville Hotel, last Thursday night.

Mr. L. C. Wingard, who for some time, has been lining looms here, has been sent by the company to one of the other mills at Jasper, Ala.

"Aunt Becky," I wish I could be with you all in Greenville, but I can't. Here's wishing you all a good

time—but, hope you won't eat too much.

MOSQUITO.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

The new Dilling Mill stopped Wednesday to give all a chance to go to the Textile Show at Greenville. There were a large number went from the new mill and several from the old mill.

"Aunt Becky," I just know you all had a great time Wednesday. I sure would liked to have been with you. Tell us about it.

Mr. Boyce Gault and Miss Edith Bennett carried Mr. Grady Bennett to Charlotte, Wednesday to a head specialist, where he underwent a minor operation.

Mrs. W. H. Ledbetter and children of the Lily Mill, Shelby, were Kings Mountain visitors, Sunday.

Rev. A. B. Dennis and part of his family were guests of Rev. W. H. Pless, Sunday. Rev. Dennis is District Superintendent of the Winston-Salem district of the Blue Ridge Atlantic Conference and held his last quarterly conference here for the year.

The W. M. U. of the First Baptist church held their regular meeting Monday afternoon, at the church. Lottie Moon Circle, most of which is at the Margrace, had charge of the meeting.

A revival meeting begins at Grace M. E. Church next Sunday. Rev. W. A. Patton, of Lansing, N. C., will do the preaching.

The Floral Fair will be held here November 1st. Hope frost don't get the flowers before then.

Mr. Boyce Gault and Miss Edith Bennett were visitor at Jackson Training School, Sunday. Miss Bennett's sister is a matron there.

Mr. A. B. Morrow is right sick at his home at the Phenix Mill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mauney and children were Shelby visitors, Sunday.

POLLY.

Becky Ann's Own Page

OUR DINNER A SUCCESS

I believe all the twenty-three guests who were present at our dinner, will agree that it was truly a success.

We had a private dining room in the Imperial Hotel, an excellent dinner attractively served, lovely floral decorations, good talks, comic singing, and lots of fun.

There was just a few disappointments: Mr. Marshall Dilling, superintendent of Smyre Mills, Gastonia, was to have been with us to represent the Club girls, but he's been in high society so much that he calls supper, "dinner," and so got mixed up on the time, and didn't get there till in the afternoon! He thought "dinner" would be around seven o'clock!

Miss Edith Gresham, our poetess, of Ware Shoals, was kept home on account of sickness in the family; "Georgia Cracker," of Fries, Va., was so anxious to be on time he came a day early and had to go back; "Mollie," of Waxhaw, N. C., and "Jack the Bull Slinger," of Clayton, N. C., didn't show up, neither did "A Booster," from High Shoals, N. C. "Top," of Lockhart, reached there on time if he had come right in, but was too timid to open the door and march in.

But what became of Chas. Curry of York, S. C.? He got his dinner badge but failed to show up; when his name was called during the introductory hour, there was no response. We had him paged in the hotel lobby; we sent couriers out to look him up, (even at police headquarters!) but all in vain.

Question: — Did he fall into the hands of a seductive female, or was he so afraid he would, that he took to his heels?

Come across, Charles, and give an account of yourself. The girls present all knew that you were single, and you'll have to do some tall explaining to win their forgiveness for such desertion.

We must not forget to mention our honor guests:

Mr. J. M. Davis, superintendent of Newberry Cotton Mills, and Mayor of Newberry, and his charming wife; Mr. J. M. Gregg, secretary of the Southern Textile Association; Mr. S. D. Berg, of Charlotte, with the Fafnir Bearing Co., of New Britain, Conn.; Mr. Peter Hollis, of the Parker Schools, Greenville, S. C.; Mr. L. A. Funderburk, superintendent of Canebrake Cotton Mills, Uniontown, Ala., and Mrs. Still, wife of our little (?) representative, W. H. Still, of Salisbury, N. C.

Gee McGee did his stuff, and made

such a hit, that we were almost jealous of him, but "Billy Joe" salved our wounds in the wind-up by giving us a fine bouquet of our very own!

Mr. Clark was so well pleased with the success of the occasion that I'm sure we may all look forward confidentially to a gathering of the same kind, during the next Exposition. And we'll know next time how to perfect our arrangements and have a still greater and grander time.

Many thanks and much love to you all,

"AUNT BECKY."

TRAGIC DEATH OF NEIGHBOR CALLED "BECKY ANN" HOME FROM EXPOSITION

Mr. N. G. Todd, our neighbor, and the father of our son-in-law, Cary Todd, was fatally injured in an automobile accident last Thursday afternoon, and died shortly after, without regaining consciousness. This was the message that came to us at the Exposition Thursday night, and was the cause of our hurried return home Friday morning in order to attend the funeral Friday afternoon. Funeral services were in Paw Creek Presbyterian church, where he had long been a loyal member, and was attended by an immense crowd. He was born, reared and lived all the 60 years of his life on a farm near Charlotte, and honored and respected by all who knew him.

He leaves a wife and two sons, Cecil and Cary Todd, and two daughters, Mrs. Richard Elliott and Miss Margaret Todd.—the latter a student in Queens College, Charlotte.

THEY ENJOYED OUR DINNER

Tony Expresses Himself

Dear Aunt Becky:

Just thought I would tell you how much I enjoyed the get-together meeting in Greenville; I sure had a nice time, and haven't been able to eat much since I got back. We sure had a nice dinner and some nice talks. I don't know where a man could be found who has done as much for the mill people and defended them as David Clark has; he certainly is a friend to the mill people of the South. I don't know of a better paper (for the mill people than the TEXTILE BULLETIN and the HOME SECTION) and I am sure all the subscribers at Caroleen will renew their subscription, when due.

Practically all of the overseers, second hands and section men, attended the Textile Show in Greenville last week.

Aunt Becky, you haven't been here since last Thanksgiving, and we are looking for you real soon.

TONY.

Caroleen, N. C.

From "Billy Joe," Uniontown, Ala.
Dear Aunt Becky and Mr. Clark:

My friend, Superintendent, L. A. Funderburk, and I can't find words charming enough to adequately describe the pleasure we experienced as guests at your wonderful dinner, where your hospitality was unbounded and the program so arranged that a new thrill came every moment. Any guest of yours is to be envied and we count ourselves happy to have been present on this delightful occasion. Am sorry we couldn't be with you more, but hope to see you again some day.

I feel safe in saying that our community is in love with you. Again thanking you and Mr. Clark for such a wonderful treat, and with love and best wishes.

Mrs. G. W. Miller (Billy Joe)
Mr. L. A. Funderburk, Supt.

(Dear Billy, Joe, Mr. Clark and I, were the happiest people at that table, and we felt truly honored to have each and every one of you.—Aunt Becky).

Jim: "Do you believe in a hereafter?"

Joe: "Sure I do."

Jim: "Do you remember the five dollars I loaned you?"

Joe: "I do."

Jim: "Well, that's what I'm here after."

AUNT BECKY RECEIVES LOVELY BOX OF CANDY

I don't know how it is, but something nice always comes to me when I visit Greenville, and even though I was absent last Friday, the "something nice" followed me home, and it was a perfectly beautiful five-pound box of choice candy—a gift from the good people at Greenville, during the Southern Textile Association dinner.

Am sorry that duty called me home, and that I could not be on the spot to express my appreciation. It is nice to be remembered and I do sincerely thank the good friends who thought of me so "sweetly."

The Southern Textile Association has always been near and dear to

my heart, and for many years I have paid my dues, and been the "one woman" among the members. The problems and discussions have always interested me deeply, and I have derived great benefit from "listening in."

A TOAST TO BECKY ANN.

(By J. T. D., McCombs Cotton Mill, McCombs, Miss.)

Here's to a North Carolina lady
Known by all as Becky Ann;
She's done more for mill people
Than anyone else in Dixie land.
She writes good stories to cheer us;
Oh, her's is a friendly hand;
I hope that we all will meet her
In that bright and happy land.
A land that is free from sorrows;
A land that is free from sighs,
Where joy and peace forever reigns
And love shall never die.
Oh! may we all be ready,
The whole entire mill klan,
So that we can all go to heaven
Along with our Becky Ann.
(He couldn't attend our dinner but
sent us the above.—Aunt Becky.)

REVIEW OF OLD TIMES.

By a Woman From "The Sticks."

Dear Aunt Becky:

I want Gee McGee to know that he is not the only one raised in "the sticks." There were some girls, too, and I was one.

We only got one pair of Sunday shoes a year, and they had the prettiest little brass piece around the toe—and my! how we hated to see it turn black and refuse to shine!

As we grew larger shoes with the bright tips were laid aside for shoes that would squeak. When they no longer squeaked, we were heart broken.

The most popular girls were those whose shoes squeaked loudest and who wore the most petticoats. Three or four petticoats starched so stiff that they rattled worse than a "tin Lizzie," was the rule for well dressed girls, and our skirts touched the ground—likewise the petticoats. When we went to church on Sunday, believe me, it was a squeaky, rattling time!

I remember a particularly stylish dress I had—a red, white and black checked calico. It cost 6 cents a yard, and it took 12 yards to make it with a "polineise" or something, a kind of over skirt puckered up behind.

It was a beauty all right, and no other girl in the community had anything half so stylish, and so I was "leader of fashion."

It was so far to town it was an all-day trip in a wagon, and a trip was

made twice a year. Whoever went, nearly always brought me a nickle's worth of red streaked peppermint candy. I'd take a piece to church with me, and I found it was sure good bait to catch boys with! After eating my candy they'd keep coming.

Those were hard times, but full of pleasure, too, as it did not take so much to make us happy then. And we notice that these "old timers" have lived honorable, useful lives, and have no need to be ashamed.

SUNFLOWER.

BANNING, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Am mighty sorry to miss the good time at Greenville. Would so much enjoy meeting you, Mr. Clark, and our "Cousins." Do hope you all had a grand time.

We are still on full time day and night, with a fair business.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith and family were called to the death-bed of Mrs. Smith's mother, a few days ago. We extend our sympathy in their bereavement.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Argo, has been seriously ill, but is much better at this writing.

Mr. L. D. Rice, our superintendent and vice-president has been sick the past few days, but we trust he will soon be well.

Billy Walden is recovering from a few days indisposition.

Our teachers have been visiting their home folks, at Carrollton and Bowden.

Mr. Jeff Davis has his father as a guest this week.

We are having fine fall weather, and cotton is being rapidly gathered. Cold weather is almost here.

UNCLE ZEB.

KERSHAW, S. C.

Kershaw Mill News

Most all of our overseers attended the Textile Exposition, which was held at Greenville last week; among those who attended were Messrs. M. A. Crolley, E. B. Chandler, T. E. Lattimore, L. F. Adams, M. L. Ferguson, W. E. Falle, O. D. Crolley, Luther Bowers, T. A. Sweatte, and C. T. Catoe.

Mr. Will Knight and William Roberts, of Great Falls, visited the writer Sunday afternoon.

Mr. M. A. Crolley visited Rock Hill, Saturday afternoon.

Mr. J. F. M. Estridge, who has been in the hospital for some time at Columbia, S. C., has returned home and is doing as well as could be expected. Mr. Estridge was elected to the office of magistrate here some time in August.

Mr. Brunson Whitley who has been on the sick list for the past two weeks, can now be out some. We hope he will soon be back on his job.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Adams motored to Fort Mill Saturday and was joined there by Mrs. Julius Gardner and Miss Evelyn Adams and they all visited Charlotte, Saturday afternoon.

A READER.

MACON, GA.

Atlantic Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

I have been reading so much from your "Home Section" of the Southern Textile Bulletin of the different things that other mills are doing, until I feel it's my duty to write you and tell you some of the nice things that our mill is doing.

First I want to say that we have recently got into our organization Mr. L. W. Green, formerly of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, of this city, and of Hickory, N. C. Mr. Green is our general superintendent, and Aunt Becky, we can't say too many nice things about him; he is one of the best we have ever had here.

We are running full time night and day, have plenty of help, and everybody is happy.

Social and Religious Activities

We have four different clubs at our mill; first we have what is known as "The Pivot Man's Club;" this club consists of our mill president, superintendent, overseers, second hands, section hands, etc., and the purpose is to have round table talks on different things concerning our mill and village for the betterment of all; we have witnessed wonderful results from this club.

Next we have what is known as "The A. C. M. Woman's Club;" which consists of the women of our village. Aunt Becky, it is not possible for me to tell you in words the many good things this club has done for our community.

Then we have next, the "Young Girls' Social Club," and last but not least comes our "Sunbeam Club," which is made up entirely of children in our village. With all of these different clubs, we have something nice taking place every week.

We have one of the best Sunday schools that can be found, and we are more than anxious to boast of some of the good teachers that we have; one among them is our Mr. Green; he surely has made himself popular with our intermediate boys' class which he is teaching.

Aunt Becky, wish you could have been with us last Sunday, and heard

our "Sunbeam Club," as they had charge of the singing and occupied the choir alone; it made me feel good, as I sat and heard these little folks sing praises unto their God.

Aunt Becky, our Mr. McCommon, president, and Mr. Green, superintendent are visiting Greenville this week, and I trust that they will meet you at the exposition.

I am going to write you again and tell you more of the good things that we are doing in the near future.

DUTCH.

(We are truly pleased to have you join our family of boosters. A good correspondent is a valuable asset to any community; and it is our ambition to let the world know that the finest people, and best of opportunities, are in our good Southern mills.—Aunt Becky).

RHODISS, N. C.

Slim Thinks This World is a "Golly Whopper"

Dear Aunt Becky:

I want to say that I enjoyed the good dinner and the fine talks by speakers, but I was so scared that I would be asked to make a talk that I lost my appetite, and I didn't find it until Gee McGee made his splendid talk and I got through laughing. I consider it a great honor to have been a guest at dinner given by the two people that are doing the most for the textile industry of any other two people in the South. I believe that Mr. Clark is the best informed and best authority on the big problems that the mill managers have to solve in order to give their employee's work so that they can make the money to enjoy the good things of life, and I believe that he is doing more than any other man.

I know that Aunt Becky is doing more to make working conditions in the mill and living conditions in the villages more pleasant for the operatives and to uplift the morals and put living conditions on a higher plane than any other person. I left the meeting determined to do all that I can in my small way to assist in this great work and make THE BULLETIN and HOME SECTION even greater, and I hope we will be able to put the HOME SECTION in every home. I believe everybody else present at the dinner feel as I do toward the matter.

But you know Aunt Becky, I was greatly surprised when I got home and found the mill running right along, had been all the two days I was gone and the worst part about it lots of folks didn't even know that I had been gone! Hereafter I am going to try and run my job better

or the boss might make up his mind that he could manage to get along all the time without me.

Would like for some of the correspondents who have traveled considerably to advise me if the world is as large in other directions as it is from here to Greenville—if it is it's a GOLLY WHOPPER.

Aunt Becky, you know that you said the mill people in the South were the best of all, and I have always thought that the people in our community were the best in the South. Now I know it for certain because the local politicians have been patting us on the back and telling us so. Both parties say they are going to be elected to office and from the way Jess Benfield and Robert Cook talk, one or the other is going to be disappointed.

The Methodist and Baptist Sunday schools and J. R. O. U. A. M. went in together and gave an oyster supper last Saturday night at the town hall, which included most everybody. Music was furnished by our local string band, and a good time was had by everybody.

I would tell you of the good talks that were made by several members, but find I have written too much all ready.

SLIM.

WARE SHOALS, S. C.

Dr. B. R. Johnson, dentist, arrived in town Tuesday, and will occupy the suite of offices formerly occupied by Dr. Hicks.

Dr. Johnson comes from Spartanburg, where he has been associated with a very prominent dental parlor for some time.

Patrol No. 3 of the Girl Scouts invites the public to a carnival on November 2nd, in the Girl Scouts' room at the "Y." There's to be fun and joy galore, so everyone come and get their share.

"November second is the carnival date—

Come at seven and don't be late. Bring many a nickel and many a dime—

You'll find they will help you to have a good time."

Ware Shoals High School football team lost another game on their football schedule last Friday to the strong Newberry team. The score was 49 to 0. Although the local team was completely outclassed by the heavier and more experienced Newberry team, the local lads gave the team a good fight and the game was not so one-sided as the score would at first indicate.

The team is gradually improving and by another season expects to turn the tables on some of the teams

they have bowed to this year. Time is required to learn enough about the game to play it in a winning way. The local youngsters are anxious and ambitious and are taking their defeats with a determination to make the next game just a little bit better.

—Ware Shoals Life.

FRIES, VA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Wonder if any of the girls or boys among the HOME SECTION correspondents are suffering with indigestion? I venture to say that Mr. Clark, Gee McGee, and Little Willie all have it pretty bad yet!

Was mighty glad to get to see you even if I did have to miss the dinner. At 12:30 on Wednesday, I was back in Charlotte, down at the little Sandwich Shoppe on Fourth Ave., West, eating a nicely prepared lunch of turnips, black-eyed peas and greens, corn muffins, etc.; but although I was hungry and enjoyed the meal, I was continually thinking of that congenial bunch at the Imperial Hotel in Greenville.

There were 14 of the overseers and seconds hands went from Fries to the Exposition, and they every one, I think, were well pleased with the show, and enjoyed the trip even if it is nearly 300 miles down there.

How is your "Right Wing" by now? Hope it is all O. K., and doesn't interfere with pencil-pushing abilities.

Mr. K. Newton and family of Danville, Va., are visiting his sister, Mrs. J. W. Bolton, who continues quite sick.

Misses Virginia Smith, Rose Fielder, and Ruth Hester, of the State Teacher College at Radford, Va., are spending the week-end with home folks here.

Our folks are organizing volley ball and basket ball clubs; for the winter at our Y. M. C. A. We look for some good competitive games this season, as we have a number of boys who are very good players. Our Girls club is not idle either; pretty soon we are going to have a number of boys who are very good players. Our girls club is not idle either; pretty soon we are going to send you a picture of them; just now they are sponsoring a halloween party.

Good luck to you and all the "Family."

GEORGIA CRACKER.

(The "Right Wing" is well as ever, thank you. They tell me that boils eliminate a lot of "pizen" and meanness from one's system, but I don't want another under my "right wing."—Aunt Becky).

For Her Children's Sake

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

So Emily had defied him and had taken the twins to her sisters! Well, he'd just go and bring them back, or paint the town red. If she wanted a scandal, she should have it. He wondered if she thought he'd sit down in humble submission and let a woman defy him like that. And she had gone off to spend the night, too! She'd find out pretty soon that he wasn't going to sit at home tamely and welcome her when she chose to return. No! by heaven! he'd have all three back home before midnight, if he had to whip every policeman in town! She had mentioned the law. Well, he'd test it.

Sam Trent weighed his cotton with the help of one of the negroes and there was an expression on his face that they dreaded. He paid them up, and told them to come back Monday. Mechanically he fed and watered the stock; then, still in his working clothes he hitched Nightshade, a young and fiery horse, to his rickety old surry and drove off in a rage, whipping and jerking the horse.

Aunt Mandy stood in the kitchen door and watched him drive away with many misgivings in her faithful old heart.

"De Lawd hab mussey! Marse Sam des a projeckin wid Satan an' flirtin' wid Death—beatin' dat hoss dat way! An' he gwine try to fine Mis Emily an' de chil-luns. Oh Lawd! de Good Book tells dat you is de same now an' foreber mo. You lock de lion jaw when he wuz turned loose on de Iserlites, an' you tuck de heat outten de fiah when Redshack, Shumake an' Impedigo wuz put into de furnace. Now Lawd, sompin gotter be done, right heah; doan' dars gwine ter be a juberlee in hell ober de victory ob ole Satan, whats a wurkin on de heart of Marse Sam. Lawd lock his jaw an' take de mule outten his heart, an' de fiah outten his temper, kase ef you doan' do sumpin mighty quick dar gwine ter be a orful rucktion, on yo' foot stool down heah below."

Sam Trent made the five miles to town in less than twenty-five minutes, his horse panting and white with lather as he drove up to the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Nell Hunter, sprang to the ground and hastened up the broad walk. It was not quite sundown and a merry party of youngsters were playing on the broad green lawn, but no sign of Paul and Paula.

"Saw me coming, I guess an' hid," he thought, and strode on up the steps, his whip in hand, and with an air which proclaimed his intention of using it.

"Where's my folks?" he blurted out as Mrs. Hunter came to the door.

"Your folks?" 'in surprise. "Why Sam, I haven't seen them. What do you mean?"

"Don't lie to me! I'm in no mood to be trifled with. They are here and I know it, an' they've got to come

They're All There

From the doffer boys, the spinners, the weavers on up to the overseers, superintendents and even the mill owners, they're all there in the

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Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

NOBODY LOVES A DRUNK MAN

I have been trying for 6 months to figger out the ever-present whiskey question. I can't for my life understand why we are so terribly concerned about whiskey. Men and women all over the country contend that their rights were taken away and their liberty controverted when the Volstead Act became operative.

Now let's see. Why all this fuss about whiskey? Why should it be sold either by the government or any individual? It is true that whiskey might serve a useful purpose on certain occasions, but did you know that only 783 people were bitten by snakes between 19 and 0 and 19 and 27 in these whole United States? Well, that's so. Only 783 goods drinks were actually needed for snake-bite purposes, according to these snake statistics.

Yet, there's something seductive about whiskey. It looks good sitting around on side-boards and dressers in pretty cut-glass bottles, but wherein lies its merit? My church would turn me out if I were to get drunk and try to run things down there, and the man I'm working for would turn me off if I were to try to hang around his place of business 2 or 3 sheets in the wind.

And a railroad company won't let a man who drinks whiskey run one of its locomotives, and it wouldn't think of employing a booze-fighter to take up tickets and read and obey train orders. A wife doesn't want a husband that drinks whiskey, but frequently good women have to live with such husbands. A policeman loses his job sooner or later if he hits the fruit jar too heavy. (Whiskey burns out a man's innards at the rate of 2 inches a month).

And a hotel keeper hates to see a drunk man or woman in his hostelry. Why, if you wanted a man to cut your hedge, you'd look for a sober man. We even shun drunken tramps. Nobody cares to do business with a man drunk, nor does a woman want a clerk to wait on her if she smells shoe polish on his breath.

I don't think I ever saw a daddy that wanted his boy to drink whiskey, and whiskey has broken more mothers' hearts than all other things combined. Most of the men who die in poor houses have been drunkards. Bad women start off bad by taking a few drinks, and 99 per cent of the patrons of chaingangs are booze artists, so—please somebody, tell me why all this to-do about whiskey. It seems to be about the only thing on the face of the earth that we can do absolutely without to advantage.

Polly-Ticks

Some men and women poll their straw vote against Smith because he is wet, while other men and women vote for Hoover because he is not wet, and some vote against him because he is dry. And the conservatives sit idly by and watch the straws.

home." Mrs. Hunter's eyes narrowed and she looked at her irate brother-in-law calmly as she answered evenly.

"Sam, you are beside yourself, or you wouldn't accuse me of lying. I have no idea what you are talking about. Sit down and tell me what you mean."

"Do you mean to say, Nell, that they are not here? Didn't Emily bring the children an' their trunks here this afternoon?" Surprise for the moment overcoming his wrath.

"No, indeed, Sam. What makes you think that? I haven't seen them or heard a word. Gone with their trunks? Why, what has happened?" and Mrs. Hunter's anxiety was proof of her innocence. "Sam! oh, why did they go? I can't think of Emily doing such a thing!" she exclaimed.

Sam Trent gazed up the stairway doubtfully. Instead of answering Mrs. Hunter's question, and finally said:

"I guess I'll take a look upstairs, Nell. Seems to me they are bound to be here!"

Nell Hunter knew that if her sister had taken her children and gone, she had good reason to do it, though she couldn't imagine what the reason could be. She therefore determined that Sam Trent should not have the satisfaction he sought. She'd let him think what he pleased and hold him off as long as possible, thereby giving Emily more time. As Sam Trent started for the stairway, Nell Hunter stepped in front of him, her eyes meeting his with quiet determination.

"Sam, I have told you that they are not here. I am not accustomed to having my veracity questioned; and you shall not go up these stairs."

"Now I know they're here, an' I'll search this house if I have to get a officer and a search warrant," cried the baffled man.

"Go ahead and humiliate me to that extent if you like, and if you dare," retorted his sister-in-law. "And if you search without a warrant and don't find them, I'll indict you for trespass."

Looking for a moment into the set face of his sister-in-law, and wondering what had come over her and Emily, he smothered an oath between clenched teeth, turned on his heel and left the house, more furious than ever.

Nightshade, trembling with shame and indignation over undeserved whales on his glossy black side, had a wicked gleam in his eyes, but Sam Trent did not notice. Springing into his surry he roared an order, "Go long!" and again used his whip mercilessly. He attempted to pull the horse toward town, but was surprised to find himself whirled the other way. Nightshade had the bit in his teeth and was making a home run at greater speed than he had ever before traveled; and Sam Trent found his boasted strength a thing of naught. The old surry swayed and bounced like an' eggshell, and when meeting or passing other travelers, the man inwardly groaned in horror, expecting every moment to run into and injure or kill some one; but Nightshade always swerved to the right, missing slowly moving wagons and buggies by a

hair's breadth, and never slacking his terrific pace. Sam Trent knew that when he turned off from the big road the curve would be disastrous; and it was here that the darkies found him a few moments after Nightshade dashed up to the barn, bruised and bleeding from wounds made by the broken shafts, the only part of the old surry that reached home.

That he was not killed was a miracle. He was bruised and dazed, but was able to walk to the house supported on each side by the darkies. After the excitement was over, he became sick and nervous and lay down across his bed to rest, closed his eyes and tried to think.

Aunt Mandy bustled around; and, while she changed the wet cloths on the man's head, she kept up a constant stream of talk, addressed to herself and to the Lord, believing that Trent was asleep.

"De Lord sho is de same, an he kin knock de props frum under ole Satan same es eber. Peepil kin say mitey big an sassy what dey gwine ere do, er what dey ain't; but de Lord stop 'em er start 'em des es He teck a notion. And Lawd, I des wish you'd start dis here ole ram toerd de sheepfold. He got a orful hard head, an his heart's all crusted ober; but Lawd, dars a tender spot summers, an you kin find it."

Sam Trent stirred restlessly. He wished to be let alone. He felt that he was friendless and forsaken. Left alone with a crowd of negroes, to get along the best he could. But Emily would come back tomorrow. What was it she had said? Oh, yes; that the children should go to school, either with or without his help and consent. Where had she carried them? He would find them tomorrow. She should tell him where they were, and he'd bring them home.

But she had threatened to leave him! She didn't mean that though. She'd never do that. She was just angry and said more than she meant. The he thought—if she had gone her clothes would be gone. A feeling of inexpressible dread stole over him; he longed yet feared to look toward the corner where her trunk sat. What if it should really be gone? In an agony of suspense, Sam Trent lay with eyes closed for several moments before he could muster courage to investigate. Then slowly raising and turning his head, he saw that the corner was empty.

"It can't be!" he groaned, rubbing his eyes and looking again, then sitting up and staring as if seeing an apparition. At last he spoke:

"Aunt Mandy, when is she comin' back?" he asked, as the old negro hurried to his side.

"She didn't say, Marse Sam," indifferent. "She tole me to take good keer o' you, an' I'll do mah bes. I 'low she kin go an' come when she gits ready. Dar ain't no little one to hang to her coat tail, an' it'll do her good to take a vacation."

"Where did she go?" he asked.

"Law, now! I done tole you I nebber axe her dat. 'Twon't none o' my bizness. A nigger driv up an put

Wet Catholics and dry Catholics will support Smith. Catholics stick together regardless. There are about 38 million Catholics in the United States, so all Smith will need will be a few western states where religion don't count either way.

The South is afraid of Smith. They don't think he can turn the country upside down, but they fear that he might turn out to be the entering wedge. Raskob is not a democrat at heart. He's a Smith-ite, and so is DuPont.

A Hoover Democrat is not necessarily a Republican. He is only a Baptist or Methodist or Presbyterian who doesn't like a Catholic any too much, wet or dry. Most platforms are built on popularity-stilts, and no planks are used to any great extent that might smother a vote. A good politician endeavors to find out what most of the voters want, and then builds his platform accordingly, and what he does after he's elected matters not.

LAUREL, MISS.

Laurel Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Just can't wait any longer to let you know how much we enjoy your wonderful little paper. Your stories can't be beat by anyone.

We have a good place to live here, and the officials are so nice to work for. Naturally we have contented help, and not so much moving around, as at some mills I know of.

Here is a list from the superintendent down: Mr. W. Y. Harrison, superintendent; Mr. W. B. Moody, night superintendent; Mr. C. T. Hardin, weaving; Mr. Earl Yarbrough, carding; Mr. J. A. Burt, spinning; Mr. H. C. Lomax, cloth room; Mr. S. D. Hughes, master mechanic; Mr. J. M. Goodrich, cotton buyer and yard foreman.

We have a real live girls' club, composed of mill girls and they are good looking too. Maybe I will tell something of their work next time.

Mr. W. W. Geer, Mr. W. Y. Harrison and Mr. C. T. Hardin are attending the Textile Show at Greenville, S. C., this week.

Why don't more of you Mississippi folks write, so folks will know we are on the map?

A revival meeting is in progress at the West Laurel Baptist church; there are fine crowds both in the afternoon and night. Brother N. P. Stone is doing the preaching.

JUST ME.

(We are mighty glad to hear from you, and want to "second the motion" that more people in Mississippi, join our happy family of correspondents.—Aunt Becky).

ANOTHER OIL SCANDAL

Girl—"Could you fix me a dose of castor oil so the oil won't taste?"

Druggist—"Certainly! Won't you have a glass of soda while waiting?"

Girl—"Oh, thank you." (And drinks the soda).

Druggist—"Something else, Miss?"

Girl—"No, just the oil."

Druggist—"But you just drank it."

Girl—"Oh, dear! I wanted it for my mother."

BACK SEAT DRIVERS

Cop—"Who was driving when you hit that car?"

Drunk (triumphantly)—"None of us; we was all on th' back seat."

A HALLOWEEN STORY

The harvest moon shone bright and clear
On the weirdest night of all the year,
All Halloow's-Eve.
The harvesting had all been done,
The pumpkins had ripened in the October sun;
The warm days soon would leave.

'Twas dark and still on Cuthbert's hill,
Save where the white moon-beams did fill
The deserted places.
And white and ghostly rose the church
Surrounded by the oak and birch,
And around, were elfish faces.

The fairies play till break of day;
They dance and sing till each small fay
Is weary.
And then they sit beneath the trees
And talk together till the breeze
Grows weary.

Hark; the sound that echoed round
Was like a rustle on the ground—
So drear.
At the sound, each little fay
Dismayed, turned round and fled away
In fear.

Adown the path in rage and wrath,
Strode, like a solitary wraith—
Sir James.
There was no talking; in silence walking,
His grim hound, Padro, by him stalking,
He came.

At last, more to himself than others,
He muttered, "She would spurn her lover?
Ah, well;
Such things have happened oft before,
But this will happen nevermore"
And thus his mind would dwell

Upon the subject; long paced him round
Upon the dark and cold grave-ground,
And thought him long.
He saw again the dainty Helen,
And frowned and mused again
Upon his wrong.

At last he took from out his belt
A dagger case of rich red felt
And held it to the light.
He grimly smiled and then withdrew,
A dagger keen with blade of blue,
All shining, silver bright.

He raised his arm; the dagger gleamed,
But at that moment some one screamed,
And then
A light sound just behind he heard,
And turning, saw without a word,
The dainty Helen.

Oh, 'twas all a joke; did you think it was
true?
I really didn't mean it; 'twas a halloween
prank on you;
Come now," she calls.
So arm in arm they walk away;
The fairies come again to play,—
And so the curtain falls.

Edith Gresham,
Ware Shoals, S. C.

dey trunks in de waggin an way dey goes. I doan know nuffin tall 'bout whar to." Then to herself:

"Now dat's a white lie; an a white lie dat keeps de peace is better'n de trufe dat breaks it; de Lawd ain't gwine to let His reporter write dat in de book again me."

"An' this," groaned Sam Trent, "jest when I was goin' to do so much for 'em! I won't be bamboozled this way an' treated like a dog! I'll find 'em an' they shall come home. I'm boss in this ranch—I—I won't give up the fight to no woman!"

Aunt Mandy had a tempting supper for him but he would not go near the table. He was very much worried over the bruises and cuts received by Nightshade, and carefully bathed and dressed the wounds inwardly cursing himself as the cause. He was exceedingly sore and stiff and concluded to wait until next day to pursue his search, telling himself that Emily would "surely come home in the morning."

He passed a sleepless night, fighting with wounded pride and lashing conscience and ashamed of the half confessed wish that he had listened to the plea for his children. He plotted and planned, regardless of any save his own wishes, and squirmed uncomfortably as he remembered Aunt Mandy's words: "Peépil kin say mighty big an sassey what dey is, er ain't gwine ter do; but de Lawd kin stop or start em des es He teck a notion."

He would give Emily until Sunday noon. If she had not returned then he would find her. The children must be ready for the cotton patch Monday. If he didn't find her, why, "darn it all," he'd put a notice in The Times for Monday, forbidding any one giving them food or shelter. He'd fix them! He'd show them that it was no child's play to defy him and set him aside as of no consequence whatever.

But how would he get the notice written? He couldn't write. He could make one of the negroes on the place write it, but it was a little bit humiliating to let the black apes know that he was more ignorant than they! No, he couldn't solicit their aid. Well, he would find some one who would write it just as he wished.

Sam Trent ate very little breakfast and lay all Sunday morning where he could watch the road, but no Emily. It was near 1 p. m. and he was in a light doze when some one called:

"Hello!"

Looking toward the door he saw a pleasant looking, medium sized, well dressed gentleman standing on the door step. He was clean shaven, had clear blue eyes, an open countenance, was about 40 years old and weighed probably 150 pounds.

Sam Trent rose from the bed and went forward, wondering who the stranger could be.

"Howdy-do. Come in!" he growled inhospitably.

"Thank you." And the stranger walked in holding out his hand frankly.

(Continued Next Week)